

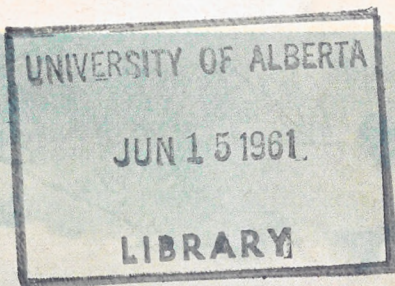
# THE *Country* GUIDE

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

In This Issue . . .

- Bacon, Beef and B.Sc.'s
- Safety in a Boat
- Garden Fresh Foods

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY



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GRAZING ON LIVINGSTONE FARM—see inside.

JUNE 1961 — 15¢







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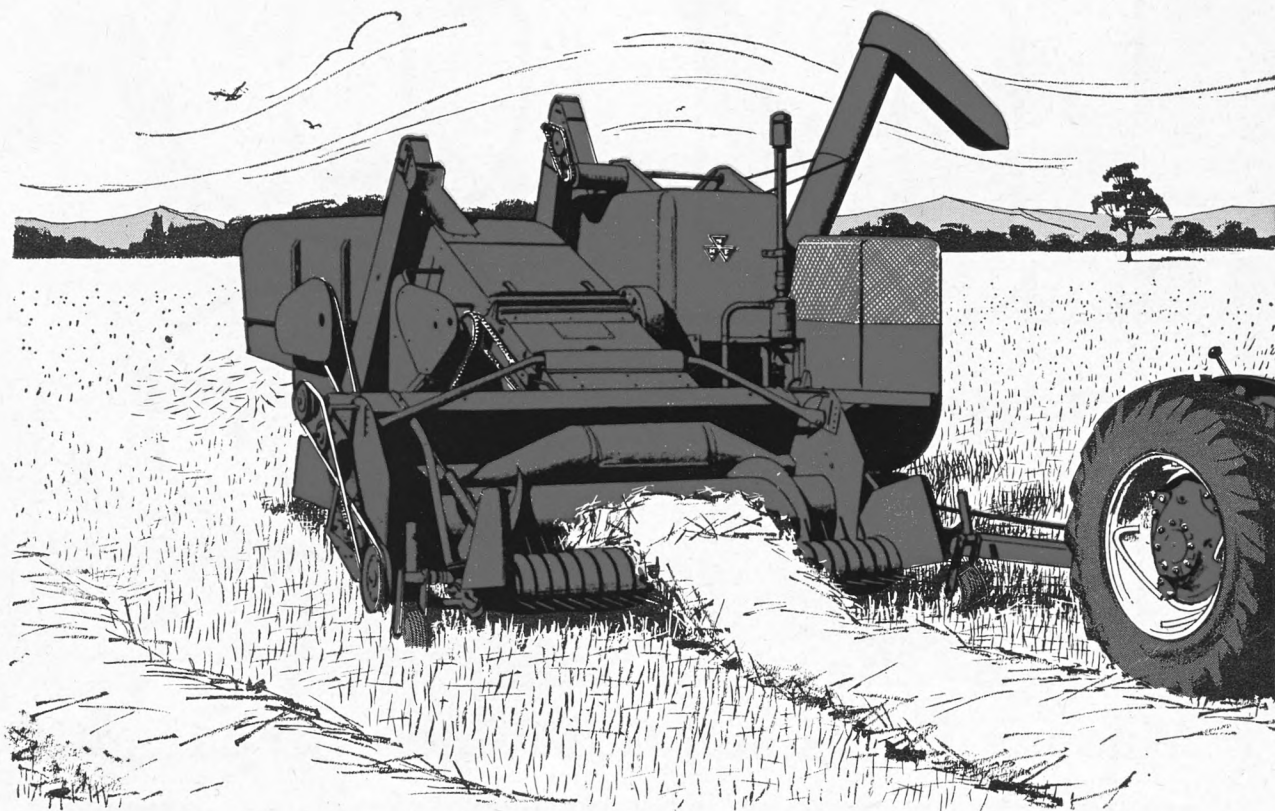


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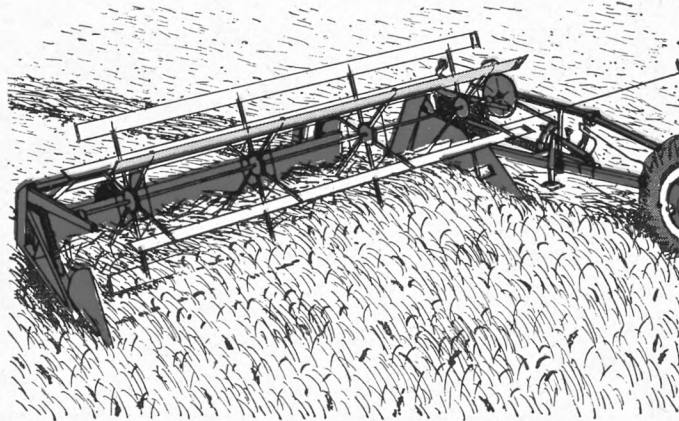
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# Letters

## Dreams Come True

For many years your magazine has been coming into my mother's home, but *never* have we enjoyed an article as much as the Shangri-la one in your February issue. I have tried to dissect *why* the entire family are so enthused about this article by L. R. Linton, and have come to the conclusion that it appeals to something within us. We all have dreams—here is one that has come true (as well as the article being beautifully written). All we can say is "give us more like this!"

JESSIE SUMNER,  
Deep Cove, B.C.

## "Old Faithful" Memorable

... I have not the words to express how much this picture means to me. It brings back so many memories of my childhood, because I was raised on a farm situated between the two railroads. How many hundreds of trains we children watched as these grand old locomotives rolled by.

This picture is truly a symbol of the past.

Last spring I happened to take lunch to our menfolk in the field adjoining the railroad. While there, we witnessed the last steamer wind its last lonely trip northward over the CNR to Winnipeg. We watched it out of sight, thinking at the time that it would probably be the last

farewell to a lifelong and familiar sight and sound.

They were a magnificent sight. With each shovel full of coal, a heavy belch of black smoke rolled forth to blend with the soft billowing cloud hanging far behind the train.

Such supreme power and beauty will never be duplicated.

MRS. ANNE SNARR,  
Morris, Man.

Thanks for your front cover picture on March issue of an old steam locomotive. I think a whole series of steam locomotives and train pictures would be greatly appreciated as they had a warm place in the hearts of old-timers like myself.

Let's have more pictures of the old, local mixed passenger and freight trains that helped so much to build the West.

A 30-year subscriber.

A. GILLANDERS,  
Kyle, Sask.

I like your cover "Good-by Old Faithful" very much, and wonder if it would be possible to obtain another copy on heavier material. Would you let me know? Thank you.

MRS. F. CROWHURST,  
R.R. 4, Barrie, Ont.

I wonder if you have any full-color pictures of the reproduction on the cover of the March issue—the one of the train.

THOMAS TOLNOSKI,  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

## Use Frozen Colostrum

I read in your March issue an article on colostrum as a must for lambs, calves and pigs. I would like to pass this information along in regard to lambs.

We freeze the colostrum from cows in small containers. When lambing time comes, and we have udder troubles with ewes or weak lambs, we thaw out and warm about 2 ounces for the lamb. Two feeds are usually enough to put most lambs on their feet.

We have kept this colostrum in the deep freeze for as long as 8 months and have saved many lambs with this milk.

C. E. CARLSON,  
Stettler, Alta.

## Clover Farmer

Would you give me space in your interesting magazine to make a few comments on the item in your April issue "Red Clover with Oats."

Firstly, red clover is not the only legume and not necessarily the best soil builder. Here in the Peace River district we find alsike very good.

Secondly, the grain crops can be sprayed to control weeds, so fields do not necessarily have to be weed-free.

We also seed clovers with barley, wheat, rye, as well as oats. On the gray wooded soil, we wouldn't grow anything if it were not for legumes.

W. G. WATSON,  
Farmington, B.C.

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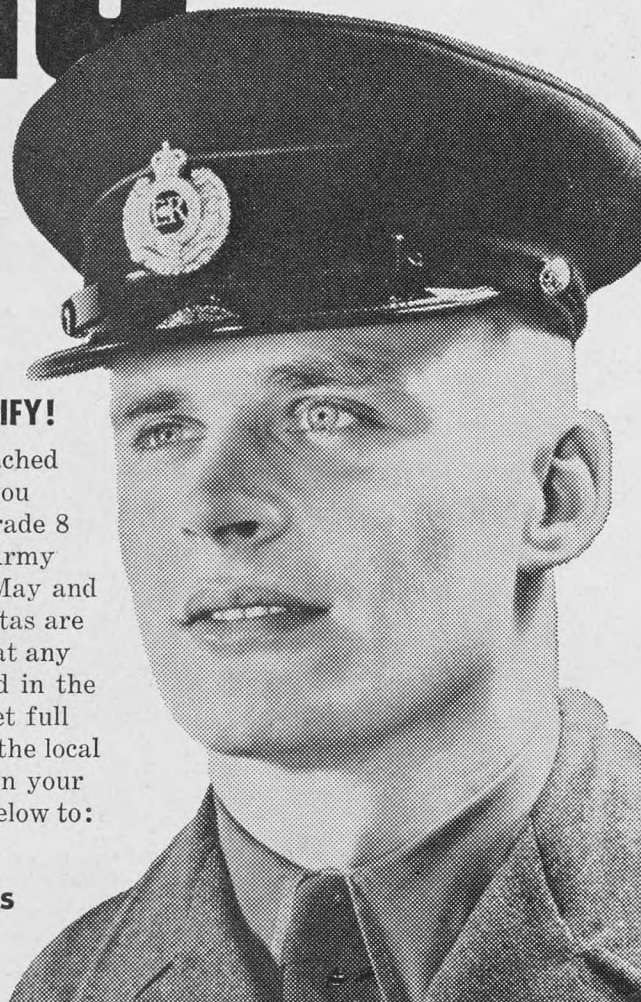
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Age..... Phone No.....

Last school grade successfully completed.....

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"She told me you told her what I told you not to tell her, but I know you told her not to tell me you told her. So don't you tell her I told you she told me."



# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue



● **MILK MARKETING** in Ontario has reached a time for decision. Some producers like Don Switzer (left) say they need a scheme that gives them control over their milk. For an up-to-date appraisal, see page 14.

● **PRODUCTION CONTROL.** Dr. J. C. Gilson winds up his three-part series with a look at how control of farm production might be accomplished—page 20.

**FILM SERVICE** offers an "Invitation to Learning" for citizens in south-central Manitoba. You'll find Elva Fletcher's story on page 45.

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**COVER:** Aubrey Livingstone fills feed bunks with a self-unloading wagon. After two years' experience, this Brampton farmer thinks zero grazing is the best system of all — see page 28.—Don Baron photo.

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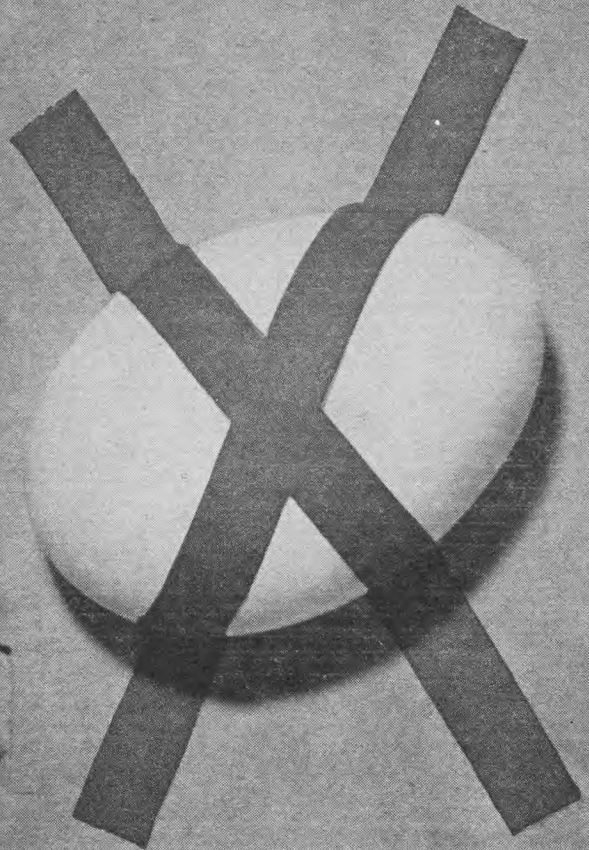
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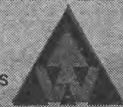
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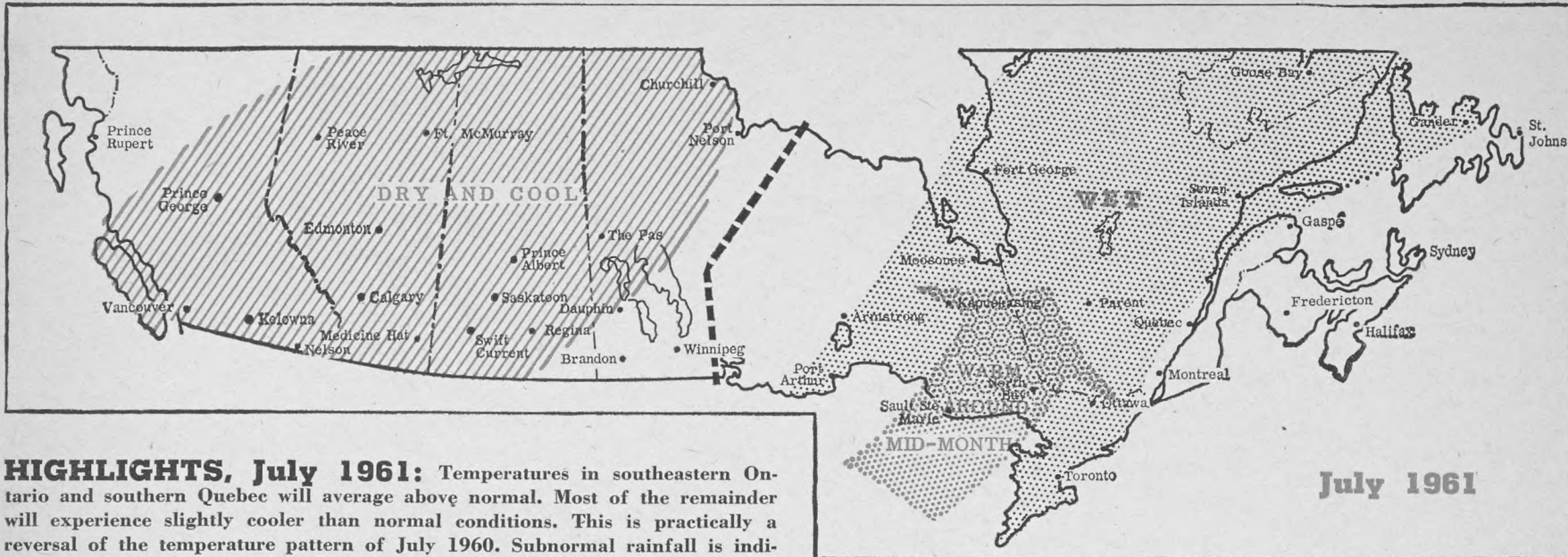
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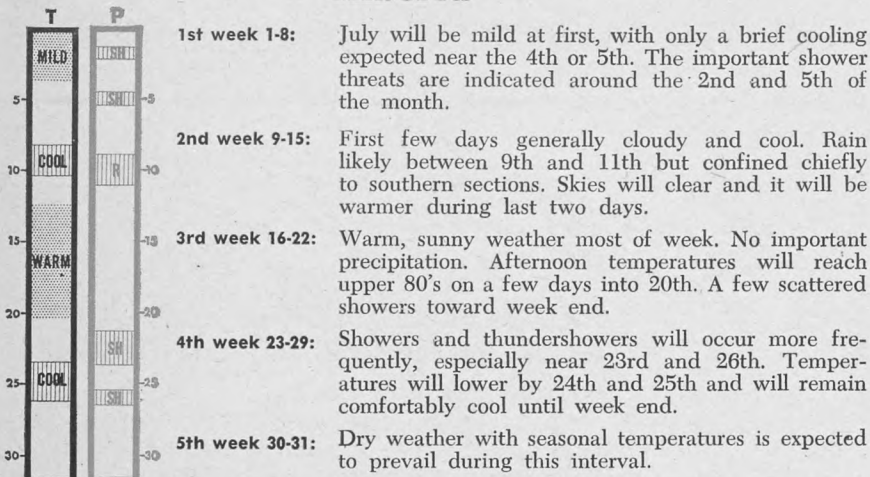
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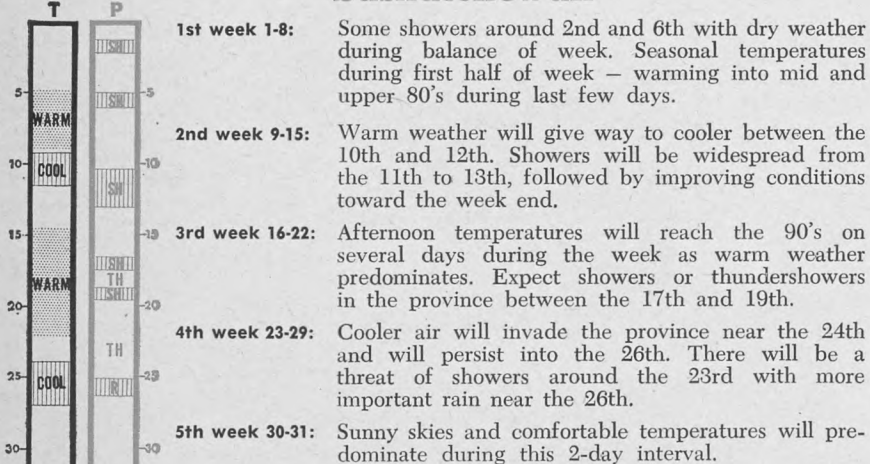
**HIGHLIGHTS, July 1961:** Temperatures in southeastern Ontario and southern Quebec will average above normal. Most of the remainder will experience slightly cooler than normal conditions. This is practically a reversal of the temperature pattern of July 1960. Subnormal rainfall is indicated for the Prairie Provinces, while greater than normal precipitation amounts are in prospect from central Ontario eastward.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

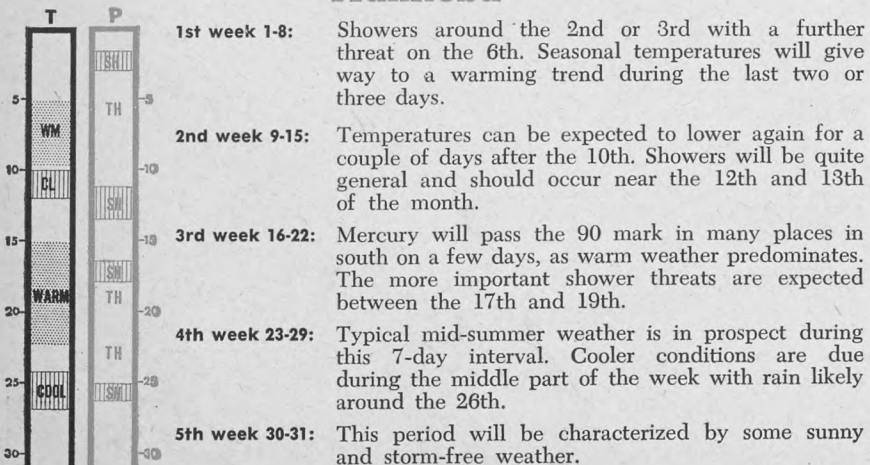
### Alberta



### Saskatchewan

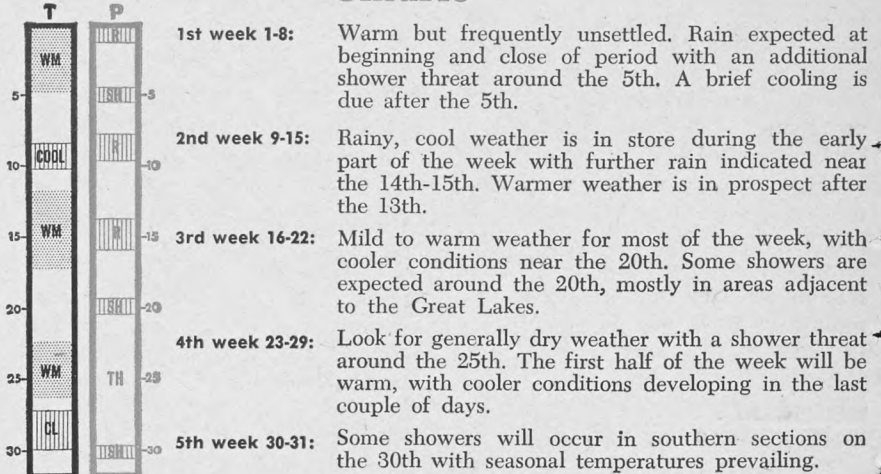


### Manitoba

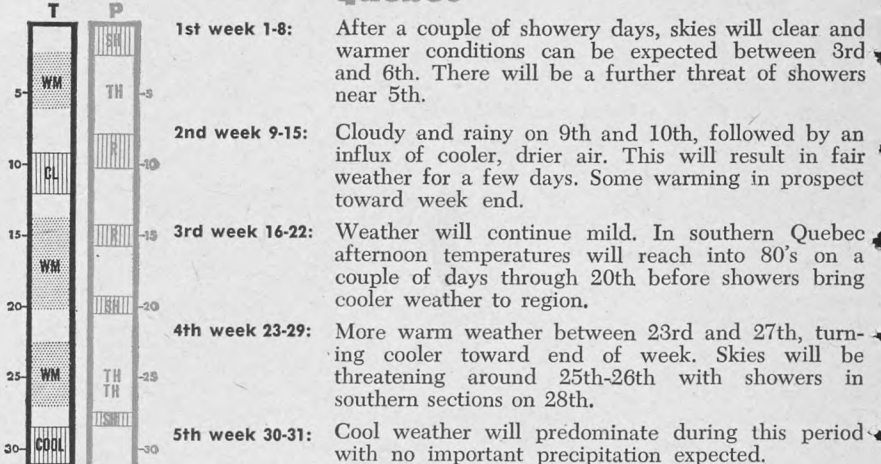


TH=Threatening

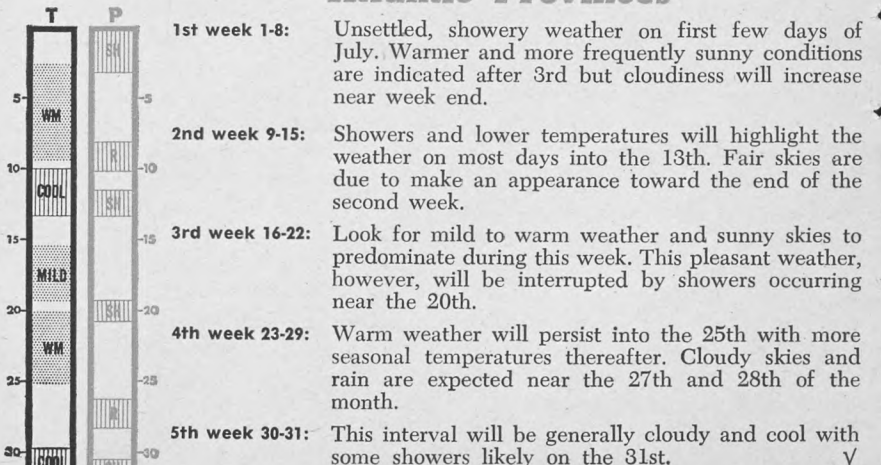
### Ontario



### Quebec



### Atlantic Provinces



TH=Threatening



# What's Happening

## FARM CASH INCOME STABLE IN '60

Cash income from the sale of farm products for 1960 totalled \$2,783 million, and was virtually unchanged from farmers' sales receipts in the two preceding years. However, there were some noticeable shifts in income among the various commodities. Reductions in farm cash income were recorded from the sales of barley, flaxseed and hogs in 1960. On the other hand, gains in income in 1960 over 1959 were realized from the sale of wheat, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, cattle and dairy products, and from a substantial increase in cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada.

In addition to these sales returns, farmers in the Prairie Provinces also received in 1960 about \$77 million under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan, and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy. This is in contrast to a year earlier when western farmers received some \$22 million in direct payments, most of which was obtained under PFAA.

When these payments are added to cash returns from sales of farm products, total cash returns to farmers in 1960 amounted to \$2,860 million as compared with \$2,811 million in 1959, and \$2,854 million in 1958. ✓

## NET INCOME ROSE IN 1960

The Bureau of Statistics estimates that realized net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1960 amounted to \$1,322 million, which is 3.6 per cent above the \$1,276 million for 1959. Although it is below the \$1,402 million realized in 1958, it is 6.8 per cent higher than the average level of \$1,238 million for the 5-year period 1955-59. (Realized net income is obtained by adding cash income, supplementary payments and the value of income in kind, and deducting farm operating expenses and depreciation charges.)

When changes in farm held inventories of grain and livestock are taken into account, total net income for 1960 is estimated by DBS to have been \$1,358 million—12.6 per cent above the \$1,206 million recorded for 1959, and 7 per cent above the comparable 1955-59 5-year average of \$1,270 million. ✓

## MANITOBA TO HAVE NEW POTATO-PROCESSING PLANT

Manitoba's Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Hon. Curney Evans, has announced that, as a result of negotiations with his Department, the J. R. Simplot Company of Caldwell, Idaho, has decided to construct a multi-million-dollar food processing plant at Carberry.

At the outset the plant is expected to increase the province's commer-

cial potato acreage by 20 per cent. It will employ 300 people initially, and when markets are established, plans call for increasing the staff to between 500 and 700 employees. As many local people as possible are to be hired.

This year, to get started, the Company will rent 2,000 acres of land for potato growing. Products from the plant will include granule potatoes, dehydrated and frozen mashed potatoes, frozen potato patties, frozen gems, frozen hash browns, as well as a number of other items. ✓

## POULTRY CONFERENCE AT LONDON

The annual Poultry Industry Conference and Exhibition at Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont., is scheduled for June 20, 21, and 22 this year. The program will include talks on most phases of production, housing and marketing of chickens, hens and turkeys. There will be commercial exhibits as well, and a demonstration on egg quality using the Haugh Unit rating. ✓

## SASK. TAKES INITIAL STEP ON IRRIGATION POLICY

A meeting was held at Outlook, Sask., last month which was described by Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. H. Horner, as "the initial step toward forming a representative central committee of farmers to start the study of an irrigation policy with the Department," in connection with the South Saskatchewan River project.

A Central Farm Irrigation Policy Committee was formed and a decision was made that voting representatives should come from organized study groups only. The Committee adopted the following initial components for an irrigation policy: water rates; operation and maintenance of the irrigation system; irrigated farm size; land purchase and disposal; land levelling for irrigation; irrigation farm budgets; land speculation; farm credit; extension work; and, water rights.

Mr. Horner pointed out that any interested group of farmers in the irrigable areas can start a study group, and participate in policy development. ✓

## TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

The Canada Department of Agriculture reports that the long fight against T.B. in Canada's cattle herds is virtually over. The struggle, begun almost 40 years ago, has been an unqualified success. Only a handful of cattle have yet to be tested. They are located in the Peace River District of northern Alberta, and will be tested this month.

Since the eradication program began in 1923, more than 49 million cattle have been tested and more than 567 thousand infected cattle discovered and destroyed. Compensation paid for cattle destroyed has been in excess of \$21 million. ✓

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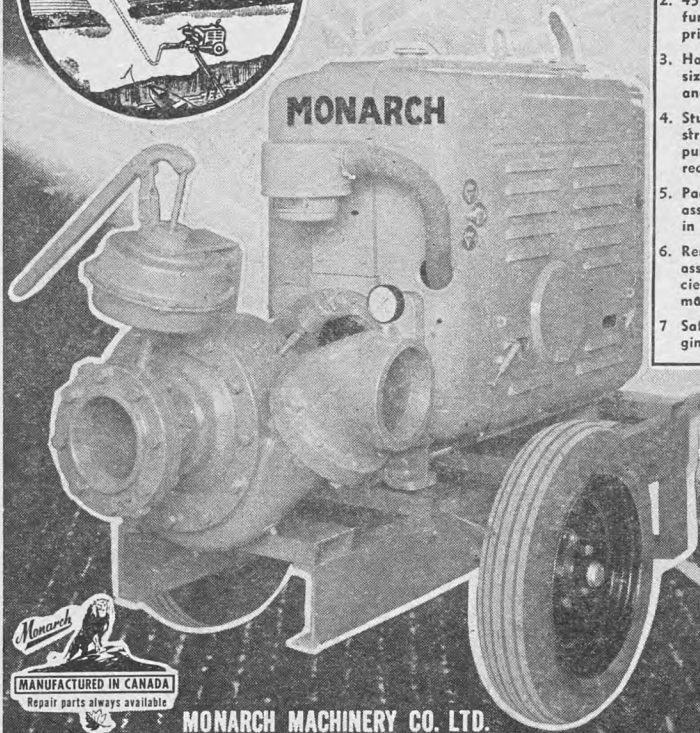
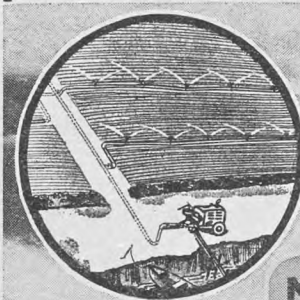
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# Editorials

## Plenty to Ponder Over

TALK of production control in agriculture is becoming much more prevalent on the North American continent. Farm people are discouraged and their leaders shaken by the inability of existing farm programs and national policies to provide adequate relief from the price-cost squeeze that has gripped their industry. Chronic overproduction of some commodities has caused depressed prices relative to the costs of the things farmers must buy. There is the ever present danger of such overproduction spreading to other commodities. No relief from the squeeze is in sight. It is little wonder in such circumstances that effective measures to prevent overproduction are being seriously advocated in both Canada and the United States as a way out of the dilemma.

It was this growing interest in policies of production control that led us to invite Dr. J. C. Gilson, agricultural economist at the University of Manitoba, to fully explore the why? who? and how? of the subject in a series of articles that ends in this issue of our publication.

Reduced to simplest terms, this is how our guest author has answered these questions.

Production control policies for agriculture are being proposed because they provide methods of raising farm prices without creating unmanageable surpluses. Production control has a role to play after everything possible has been done to expand the market. Some degree of it appears inevitable if farmers continue to press for price supports above a level at which available supplies can be cleared from the market. This, in Dr. Gilson's opinion, is likely to be the case.

He goes on to predict that Canadian farmers are, therefore, almost certain to be headed for a greater degree of control in their industry. This confronts them squarely with the question, who is to do the controlling? Farmers can rely on self-help programs that are supported by various kinds of legislation or, alternatively, they can become the wards of the government by submitting to direct government intervention and control. Dr. Gilson believes a producer-controlled farm economy is a feasible objective. In contrast, he is convinced that the most effective and acceptable role governments can assume is to create the environment within which farmers can help themselves.

IN considering what their attitudes and actions on production control should be, farmers are warned on the following points.

**First**, they must distinguish between supply and production control. Supply control means market control over the supplies of farm products that have already been produced. It is primarily concerned with the orderly flow of products to markets in short-run periods of time. Production control, on the other hand, means the prevention of a certain amount of production and is usually of more importance over long-run periods. This distinction must be made because control over supplies is not a substitute for production control, if the basic problem is one of overproduction relative to a price level that farmers regard as unacceptable.

**Second**, farmers must realize that numerous programs and policies they are currently requesting will inevitably lead to the need for greater control over their production, either by themselves through collective action, or failing that, by the government itself.

**Third**, farmers must be clear what they can and cannot accomplish through their co-operatives and marketing boards. We believe Dr. Gilson's conclusions on these self-help programs are particularly clear cut and timely, and are therefore repeated here in full.

"The co-operative can be used to achieve orderly marketing providing that no attempt is made to withhold supplies from the market during periods of chronic overproduction. The marketing board can be used to complement the co-operative in achieving orderly marketing by gaining greater control over all supplies coming into the market.

"The co-operative is a very sound way of achieving greater marketing efficiency and lower marketing costs. There are limited advantages in the use of the compulsory marketing board for this objective.

"The co-operative does not appear to be a satisfactory way of eliminating imperfect competition [excess profits] in the marketing system. The compulsory marketing board can force greater competition among existing firms providing that its control over supplies covers the same market area as that from which the buyers do their buying.

"The co-operative cannot be used to enforce

## Expediency at Its Worst

THE way in which the railway strike slated for May 16 was averted was the most distasteful piece of business we have witnessed in a long time.

It would appear from the events which took place that the Federal Government used the subsidy recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transportation to get railway management to agree to the terms which were acceptable to the non-operating unions. In the process, the Government erred seriously on three counts: It established a dangerous precedent in the settlement of a labor-management dispute; it encouraged the railways to expect subsidy payments for purposes other than those for which they were recommended; and, finally, it abused Parliament because it had neither committed itself to the Commission recommendations, nor introduced legislation in respect to them.

The facts are these. Both the CNR and CPR rejected the conciliation board's recommendations on the grounds that it would be dangerous and futile to raise freight rates in order to meet wage increases of some \$35 million annually. The railways maintained such a procedure would result in the loss of further traffic to their competitors and lead to fewer railway jobs. Railway management stuck to this position through several months of off-again, on-again negotiations. When the disputing parties came to a standstill a few days prior to the strike deadline, Labor Minister Michael Starr stepped in and arranged another meeting. Suddenly, the railways reversed their stand and agreed to act on the conciliation board's report. What changed the railways' position? Obviously the Government must have indicated to the railways that subsidies would be paid to them. This, and only this, could account for the railways' complete capitulation.

Why do we believe the Government established a dangerous precedent? It appears that railway employees are now to be assured, at public expense, of the wages and working con-

ditions they think they should have, regardless of the ability of their employers to pay. Are railway employees going to be treated as a special group in the labor force? If not, it seems logical to conclude that groups of employees in other industries have a right to expect similar treatment. Does this settlement mean that the Federal Treasury has now assumed the responsibility of guaranteeing full parity of income to all classes of workers? The Government is going to have a tough time explaining this situation to the electorate.

TURNING to the question of how production control in agriculture could be accomplished, Dr. Gilson analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the various methods available: the free market approach; contract production; acreage allotment; marketing quotas; marketing certificates; and, the soil bank. The best we can do here is to commend this analysis to the reader's attention. You will discover that each of these methods is fraught with many difficulties.

The foregoing serves only to emphasize some of the most pertinent issues and implications in Dr. Gilson's series of articles. We hope they have helped to put the subject of production control in broad perspective.

Dr. Gilson would be the last person to claim his analysis is the final word on production control, and the first to suggest that many facets of the subject require further study. In the final analysis, the most difficult aspect of production control rests with farm people. Are they willing to accept the regimentation that must inevitably accompany effective production control programs? In a democratic country like ours, only they can answer the question. We trust when the answer comes, it will be based on the best information that is available.

Why is there a tie-in between the settlement and the Transportation Commission findings? It was widely known that the Government, anticipating a deadlock between railway unions and management, brought great pressure to bear on the Transportation Commission to deliver its report well in advance of the strike deadline. And it was only the morning after the settlement was reached that the Prime Minister indicated for the first time the Government would implement at least some of the subsidy recommendations in the Commission's report. One can reach no other conclusion than that such subsidies, in whatever form they may take, must be used in part by the railways to meet the wage increases which were granted as a result of the settlement.

But, of course, the subsidies recommended by the Commission were not intended to pay higher wages. On the contrary, railway labor problems were specifically excluded from the Commission's considerations. The subsidies the Commission has proposed are designed in broad terms to permit the railways to become more competitive by relieving them of burdens imposed upon them by tradition, law and public policy, and to establish a greater degree of equity among the users of rail transport. How such subsidies can serve these purposes and at the same time be used to meet increased wages is beyond our understanding.

By these actions, the Government has seriously impaired the chances of resolving Canada's railway problem and has done itself and the people it purports to serve a distinct disservice into the bargain.

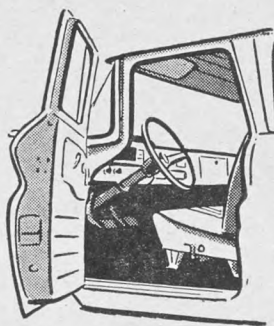


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## LOOK FOR

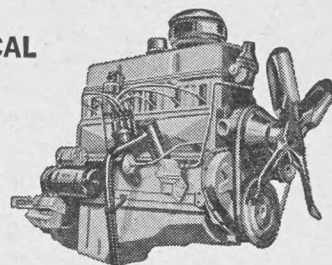
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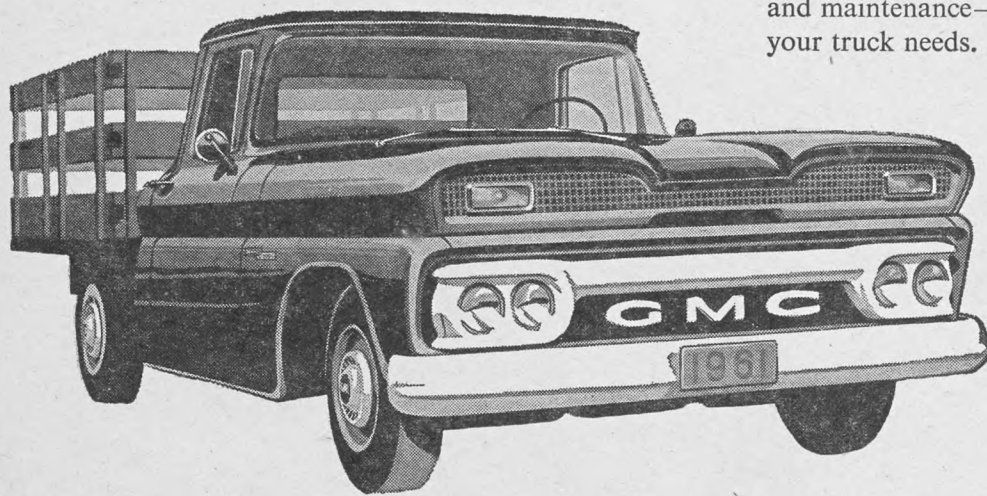
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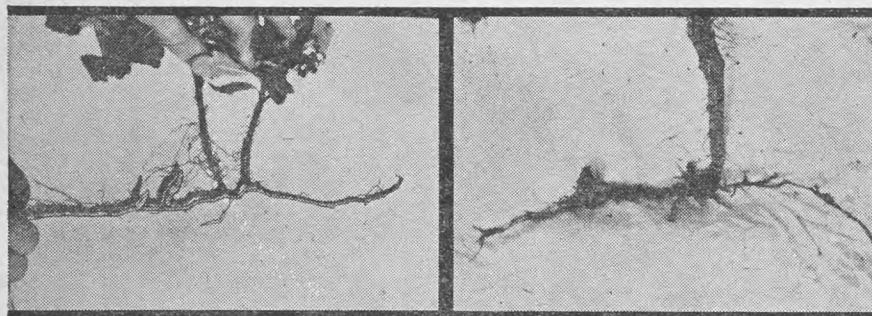
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# get at the *root* of your *Canada Thistle* problem with

## 'TROPOTOX' TRADEMARK SOLUTION OF MCPB/MCPA SODIUM SALT BRAND *PLUS*

'TROPOTOX' PLUS gets at the root of your weed problem. In fact, killing action is in the root. That is why you get a positive kill even with a persistent perennial such as Canada thistle in your Grain, Flax and Clover, also on Summer Fallows.



**UNSPRAYED  
CANADA THISTLE ROOT**  
Note new bud growth on the root.

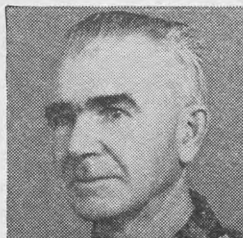
**'TROPOTOX' PLUS  
SPRAYED CANADA THISTLE ROOT**  
Note the lateral root kill and bud abortion.

### CANADA THISTLE

'TROPOTOX' PLUS works through the root of the Canada Thistle plant where it disrupts the lateral root structure. Therefore, giving more permanent kill than obtained with other weed killers. Note the two photographs, one of an unsprayed plant and a 'TROPOTOX' PLUS sprayed plant.

### HERE'S PROOF

Mel Greenaway used 'TROPOTOX' PLUS last year on his 1,200 acre farm at Sovereign, Sask. Mel states that he got to the root of his Canada Thistle problem with one application of 'TROPOTOX' PLUS in his field of flax. Mel thoroughly believes that 'TROPOTOX' PLUS is the answer to the effective control of Canada Thistle.



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## GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**WHEAT MARKETINGS** this season will add up to a tidy sum. Chinese sales, coupled with regular exports, should clean up last year's crop and let you see the bottom of some bins which have been full for a long time. This should ease surplus build-up as well as your pocket-book.

**U.S. CORN ACREAGE** reduction program got off to a good start. It will take a lot of pressure off world feed grain prices if it can be made to work for another couple of years.

**BROILER PRICES** have nosedived, showing effects of exuberant hatching of 20 per cent more chicks this spring. Many producers had to sell at well below cost.

**YOUR WEED AND INSECTICIDE** spray program should receive careful attention this year as it may pay very worthwhile dividends. Wild oat control, while expensive, appears to give returns which more than cover costs.

**BARLEY EXPORT MARKETS** are still disappointing. European countries had a big crop last year and these supplies, which usually have disappeared by now, are still holding down prices. But Chinese sales have brought some relief.

**WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS** continue to climb --up 11 per cent in 8 years and even with increased beef output, prices are still high enough to encourage further expansion. This points to future increased need for feed grain, but at present, surpluses are more of a problem than shortages.

**WORLD FLAXSEED** production and trade has changed only moderately from pre-war days. However, importance of Argentina and India, which were big suppliers then, has declined while Canada and U.S. have taken up slack.

**POTATO PRICES** at close of 1960 crop are frustratingly low. After a strong beginning in fall, effects of small increased supply were gradually felt and prices steadily weakened, instead of rising as in past couple of seasons.

**ALTHOUGH WORLD HOG POPULATION** declined 2 per cent last year, it is still a third higher than 8 years ago. You may find it interesting to note that hog numbers in Russia have more than doubled in this period and cattle numbers are up a third. This combined should continue to put a fairly heavy load on their land for feed and fodder.

**FUTURE FOR RYE SALES** doesn't appear bright, and world prices are low. While marketings are running well ahead of a year ago, sales so far are not keeping pace, so stocks in commercial positions are up.



# Hog Auction Boosts Prices

*First teletype auction of its kind anywhere,  
may settle Ontario hog controversy*

ONTARIO'S long-heralded and much disputed hog auction has finally become a reality. And despite its contentious birth, it has burst upon the farm scene like a ray of sunshine following a storm. Within hours, it pushed hog prices well above previous levels. In its first few days, it has undoubtedly put tens of thousands of dollars into farmers' pockets. It has eliminated many of the causes of dissension that have racked Ontario's compulsory hog marketing program in recent years. It may well bring an era of comparative peace and harmony to the hog industry — something that is sorely needed after so many years of controversy and confusion.

It was on May 5, 4 days after the target date set by the Ontario Government, when the first hogs were offered for sale through the Bell Telephone's miraculous electronic machine. In the 4 days prior to its introduction prices had held steady at about \$25. Then, the teletype machine began clacking out its message that hogs were up for auction. Every lot of hogs was being offered simultaneously to buyers in every part of the province. Each buyer, sitting in front of the teletype unit in his own office, would have an equal opportunity to buy any lot of hogs offered for sale, anywhere in the province.

As the sale began, prices began to rise. The first day, they rose to a high of \$25.80. Although the hog run increased the following week, prices, instead of falling, kept going right on up. They outdistanced price rises on markets outside the province. By May 17 of the following week, a high price of \$29 was reached.

The price rises were so steep that they even surprised salesmen in the office of the Hog Producers' Co-op, which offers the hogs.

ONE can only speculate on the reasons for the price climb. Most common belief is that the prices reflect the fact that for the first time hog sales have come completely out into the open. Under the system, price alone is the deciding factor on who gets hogs. Certainly, some packers, particularly the larger ones, have long smarted at their inability to be sure of getting more hogs by paying more money.

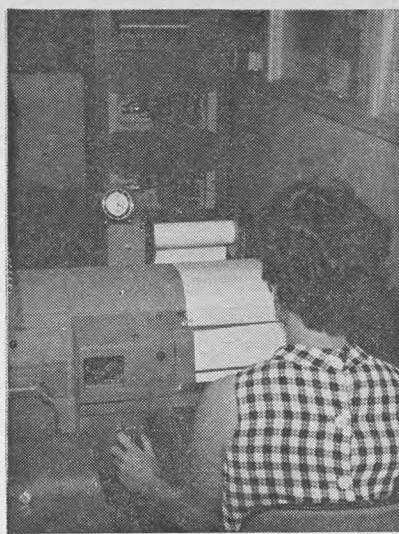
It may well be that they heaved a sigh of relief when the auction started, and rushed into the market to buy a greater share of the hogs, with an astonishing disregard for the cost. One observer suggested that they got trigger happy sitting in front of the big black button on their buying machine.

One thing is sure, buying patterns are undergoing some marked changes under the new system. There are no private hunting grounds for local packing plants today. Packers are buying hogs from areas they seldom entered before. COPACO, a local farmers' co-operative at Barrie, long accustomed to getting hogs from its own members, has gone as far afield as Orangeville to buy. A Peterborough plant has bought hogs from distant assembly yards like Burford, 150 miles away. A Windsor plant has bought hogs from Stratford, also 150 miles away.

Farm Products Marketing Board Chairman George McCague, who fought long and hard to have the open auction sale adopted for hogs, now believes the potential for this kind of selling is tremendous.

"Just picture a man in Ottawa bidding against a buyer in Windsor or Toronto or Stratford. It looks like the most competitive market that can be devised."

Certainly, a buyer sitting in his own plant, must be under tremendous pressure. He sits alone with his electronic machine, watching the lots of hogs offered, and listening to the chattering keys slowly lowering the asking price. If he waits too long, someone else, he knows not where, may buy the hogs he wants for himself. But if he presses the button too soon, his costs will rise out of line with the market. Breathing down his neck, are the plant manager with a crew to keep busy, and the provisions manager with customers to keep supplied, both wanting more hogs. Maybe this explains why hog prices climbed



[Guide photos]  
This master unit, located in the Hog Producers' Toronto office, is the heart of the teletype auction system.

with the introduction of teletype auction.

The Country Guide paid a visit to the sales office of the Hog Producers' Co-operative in Toronto for a first hand look at the new selling system. General Manager J. R. Kohler is more than pleased with the results so far. Initial technical problems have been largely overcome and sales are made quickly.

Here's how the system works. Hogs ready for market are trucked from farms to the nearest assembly yards. The manager there immediately notifies the Hog Co-op in Toronto by teletype. Once sufficient hogs are on hand at any assembly yard to make up a lot for sale, they are offered on the teletype. For convenience of transportation, hogs are usually offered in lots of about 75, or multiples of that number. As a result, hogs may be sold within a few minutes of arriving at the assembly yards, and then speeded to the packer who has bought them.

THE selling is now running so smoothly that, at times of peak runs, lots are being sold every 60 seconds or less. Hundreds of hogs are being sold in some 10-minute periods. In the first full week of operation, 45,444 hogs were sold.

Hog leaders who were reluctant to accept the teletype auction system at first, most frequently gave the reason that it would destroy their power of personal salesmanship. Now that the auction is in full swing, Sales Manager Kohler says that nothing has been sacrificed in the way of personal salesmanship. He places a reserve bid on every lot of hogs offered for sale. He still turns to the phone to contact potential purchasers when he believes that a sales talk could help to move hogs.

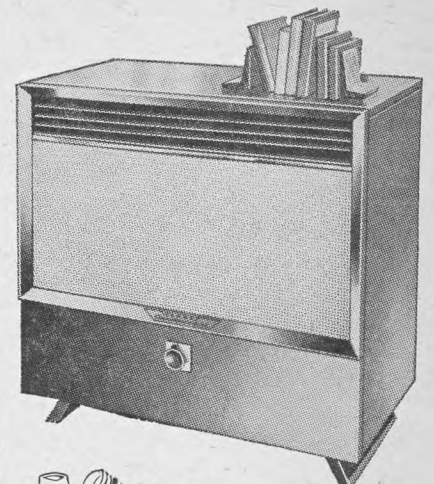
There is no doubt that the launching of Ontario's hog auction, under the compulsory marketing plan, has been a resounding success so far. It brings to mind a recent comment made by the chairman of Ontario's Tobacco Marketing Board. When questioned whether tobacco growers still like their auction sale, which also had a stormy beginning, he replied: "You couldn't take it away from them now with an army."

Ontario's hog auction may well be on the road to winning such acclaim from hog farmers.—D.R.B. V



"What!  
A space heater  
without a fan?"

"That's right,  
with the  
**CLARE**  
**CONVEXIONAIRE**  
you don't need one."

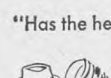


"How does the heat get out?"

"This unit is designed on the true convection principle. The heat flows naturally through these front louvers — right where you need it... at living level, not away up at the ceiling like those old-fashioned models. Do you have a space heater now?"



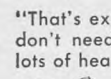
"Yes, and it does just that. Puts the heat everywhere but where we want it. And you should see the dirt on our ceiling."



"Has the heater ever let you down?"



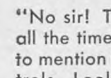
"It sure has! Every time there's a power breakdown we're uncomfortable."



"That's exactly what I mean—you don't need electricity, no fan but lots of heat."



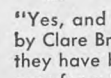
"It sure looks pretty nice. Does it get hot on the top?"



"No sir! The whole cabinet's cool all the time. Another feature I want to mention is the location of the controls. Look, how safe they are... away from the kiddies."



"And you say it's available for gas, propane or oil."



"Yes, and furthermore it's backed by Clare Brothers of Preston... and they have been in the heating business for a long time."

**CLARE BROTHERS  
LIMITED**  
PRESTON, ONTARIO



This is Hog Producers' own buying unit for filling small packer orders. Eldred Aiken, Hog Board chairman, watches button push to make a bid.



# MILK MARKETING

by DON BARON

*Ontario's dairy farmers face an explosive marketing situation. The question is: Can they resolve their differences fast enough to avert disaster?*

## Time for Decision

**T**ROUBLE is brewing for Ontario's dairy farmers. Their industry is in the throes of change. Methods of producing, handling, processing and selling milk are undergoing a revolution. And under the pressure of such change, the one factor that has brought stability to dairy farming over the years — the carefully legislated and regulated marketing structure within the fluid milk industry — is showing signs of bursting at the seams. Yet dairy farmers and their organizations are divided and quarreling.

The latent feelings of suspicion and ill feeling held by some producers flared into the open with the attempt of some producer leaders to develop a common marketing plan. The Milk Producers' Co-ordinating Board, which represents the four main producer groups (cheese, cream, concentrated milk and fluid milk), appointed a committee of three economists to study the industry's marketing problems, and to suggest some way to meet them. The resulting report, which has been called the MacFarlane-Wood-Carncross report after its authors, was presented to dairy farmers last winter. Three of the producer groups have acclaimed it after writing in a few slight revisions. But the fluid milk group, represented by the Whole Milk League, has asked for more time to study the plan.

In effect, the plan called on all producer groups to join together in a marketing scheme, and for fluid shippers particularly to accept some responsibility for surpluses. It suggested such measures as frozen quotas over a limited period for fluid milk shippers; supplementary payments for non-quota shippers whose quality standards are high enough (payments to be drawn from a form of fluid milk pool); and other measures to break down some of the inequality in milk marketing.

Some fluid producers, individually, and a certain number of their local associations, have given cautious approval to the plan. Many believe that with some revisions, it could benefit all producers. A few individuals and groups have condemned it outright, and dubbed it a "Robin Hood" plan of robbing the rich to pay the poor. Dairies, most of whom guard jealously their close relationship with their own shippers, have attacked the plan as well. Such reaction points up the most apparent conflict between farmers with and those without fluid contracts.

For in Ontario's dairy picture, fluid producers appear to be the favored few. They are assured by legislation of relatively high prices for the proportion of their milk that goes into bottles. Then they can dump their surplus into the manufacturing market. Producers outside this protected market have become more and more resentful in recent years. They say to fluid producers: "If you are going to protect your own prices by dumping your surpluses onto our market, then you must share your protected prices with us." Their leaders regard the latest refusal of the Whole Milk League to thus far accept the recommendations of the inquiry as further proof that fluid producers are obstructing progress.

**A**CTUALLY, the inequality between fluid producers, and non-fluid shippers may not be as great as appears on the surface. For instance, Charles Munro at Embro in Oxford County, is one of 155 dairy farmers shipping to a fluid pool. Surpluses have become so great within their

low-fat diets, they have promoted the sale of a partly skimmed milk. This product, which contains only 2 per cent butterfat, has caught on and sales are zooming. Demand for the milk is so great that many shippers are on open quotas, and get paid top price for just about all of their milk. Jersey and Guernsey cows are being imported from the U.S. at a brisk pace to enlarge old herds and to establish new ones. On the other hand, Holstein and Ayrshire owners are suffering the consequences. More and more of their milk is going at surplus prices. Many such shippers have been asked by their dairies to switch over to high-test breeds.

In effect, the situation represents a form of price-cutting between farm groups — a situation that is bound to cause conflict.

### Price "Kick-Backs"

Other forms of competition are becoming more pronounced in dairying too. Competition between dairies has become fierce. In Toronto, the

**"The original idea of farm organizations was to give us a single voice. But they haven't done this for dairy farmers. We have too many groups, and as a result, we don't know what we want." That's the way manufactured milk shipper Crawford Palmer of Norwich sums up the present situation. He has a 25-cow herd, and would like to expand, but doubts if he should in these times of milk surplus.**



[Guide photos]

market, that in March, Munro averaged only \$3.18 for his milk after paying his transportation. Only about 40 per cent of his milk went at fluid prices. Yet, since he does sell to the fluid market, he is barred from receiving the Federal subsidy of 25 cents per hundred pounds of milk.

Some dairymen, shipping milk for manufacturing, get more money than this for their milk, with less expense in producing it. Fluid producers like Munro have nothing to lose from any marketing plan aimed at bringing greater equality.

### Breed Competition

In fact, some of the greatest inequalities, and the bitterest disagreements, are to be found right within the fluid milk group. Take the high test-low test controversy, for instance.

The dispute hinges on the butterfat differential which is presently set by negotiation at 3.5 cents. Under this differential, dairies pay a price of about 35 cents a pound for any butterfat in milk over the agreed standard of 3.4 per cent. Dairies can sell it for up to several times that price, and have a real interest in high-test milk.

To aggravate this dispute between high-test and low-test shippers, owners of Jersey and Guernsey herds have devised an imaginative and successful advertising campaign to sell their product. With an eye to the present-day fad for

number of dairies has been reduced in the last 20 years from 90 to less than 20.

A vital decision involving this competition is before the courts today. One aggressive dairy is challenging the right of local municipalities, and of the Ontario Milk Industry Board, to prevent them from distributing milk in certain areas. If the dairy wins its case, the decision will open up a whole new wave of competition, as dairies strive to keep cutting their costs by gaining wider distribution for their products.

When local dairies were faced with such competition on occasions in the past, certain of them turned to another kind of price-cutting — asking farmers to give them "kick-backs" on the legal milk price to enable them to compete. Farmers, threatened with loss of their market, sometimes felt they had to agree. In effect, they waged price war on their dairy farmer neighbors.

### Three-Quart Containers

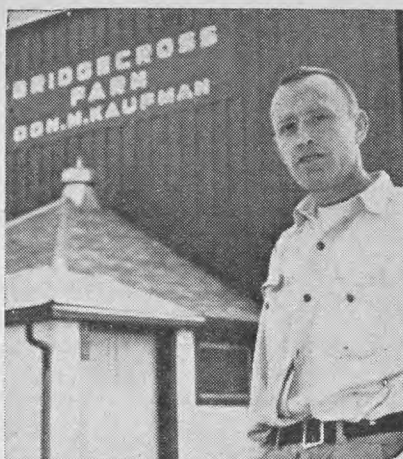
The three-quart jug is another innovation that arrived on the scene with a resounding bang, disrupting long-established distribution patterns, price agreements, and complacent thinking too. It was first introduced at Aylmer, Ont., with a flurry of publicity and price-cutting, both at farm and retail level. It has since become a big factor in the Toronto market where Becker's Ltd. used it to launch a new business in that competitive area.



**"We dairy farmers need a marketing or pooling arrangement that will give us control over our milk — take that control away from processors," says Niagara district fluid milk producer Don Switzer. He milks a 30-cow Holstein herd.**



"The new multimilk plant that takes my milk is the best market I've had so far." That's the comment of Oxford County farmer Don Kaufman. Multimilk is a concentrated product that is making headway as a low cost replacement for fluid milk or fluid cream. Price paid to farmers is \$2.90 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk, with a butterfat differential of 8 cents. Since his Holstein herd produces 4 per cent milk, and he also gets the Federal Government's subsidy, Kaufman's total returns are around \$3.50 per cwt.



Becker's by-passed a high cost, door-to-door, delivery program in favor of a network of stores throughout the city. They priced their milk on a cash-and-carry basis at 3 quarts for 55 cents—about 18 cents a quart. The program has been so successful that the firm has expanded from its original 5 stores, until now it has 27 of them. Some chain stores met this discount price. As a result, consumers are getting their milk cheaply, while farmers continue to get full price off the farm.

WHILE the fluid milk industry has become furiously competitive within itself, competition is growing from without as well. Formula-pricing in Ontario has not only raised the price farmers get for fluid milk, it has also helped to increase the spread between fluid and manufacturing milk prices. In addition, new and better processing methods for concentrated, powdered and other forms of milk have been developed in recent years. As a result, these products are winning new markets, sometimes at the expense of fluid milk.

The evidence lies in any grocery store in the form of stacks of milk powder, to be turned into whole skim milk, or of new products like multimilk, which is being made in Oxford County. Last fall, a Sudbury district farm leader reported that this latter product had made big inroads into his market, cutting fluid sales by about 15 per cent.

In effect, manufactured products made from milk that is bought cheaply from farmers, are under-selling fluid milk. And the prospects are that more and more new products will be developed in the coming months and years.

No wonder, then, that many fluid milk producers are concerned. They haven't yet accepted the proposal for milk marketing. But this reporter talked to dozens of them in recent weeks, and most of them recognized that they are sitting dangerously high on the horns of a dilemma. They must decide whether to resist the changes that seem to be looming up, or alternatively, that it will be in their own interests to join hands with other producers to safeguard the interests of all of them.

Most of them agree, too, that some changes are not only necessary, but that they are overdue. The big question disturbing them is "What changes are necessary?"

The Ontario Government is heavily involved in the marketing pic-

ture. Marketing chief Everett Biggs of the Department of Agriculture has given clear indication of his thinking. He says many of the changes that are taking place in the dairy industry are inherently good and should not be resisted. In his view, nothing should inhibit a competitive retail market. It's in the farmers' interest, he says, to see that the consumer gets the best deal possible. He also believes the time has come to face up to the fact that big dairies can gain efficiencies through putting out a choice of products, and distributing them more widely. In fact, he says it may be true that big dairies are more able to pay adequate prices to farmers than small dairies, because they are better able to absorb rising costs.

In such a situation, Biggs believes the best hope for dairy farmers is to get into a strong enough bargaining and marketing position to enable them to bargain with these big dairies. This means producers and producer groups would have to resolve some of their differences, and join together in some suitable marketing plan.

Faced with delay from the fluid milk people, the other three dairy farmer groups are making plans of their own. They are drafting up a marketing plan. They hope that the fluid milk people will join them.

What if the fluid milk people refuse? Then, they must decide, "Shall we go it alone?"

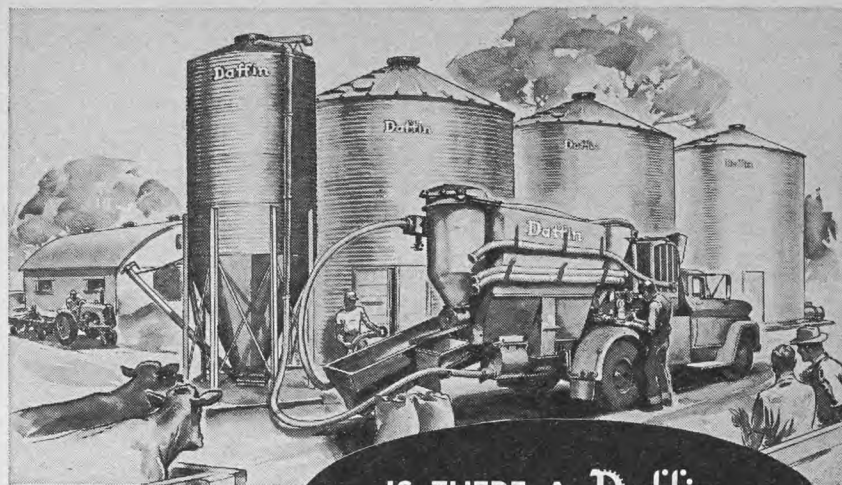
They might try to set up a compulsory plan to stop fluid milk men from dumping onto their market.

They might ask the government to revoke the protective legislation now enjoyed by fluid milk producers, so they could move into that market. Such a move would inevitably lead to a price war in which all dairymen would be hurt.

Or they might use every means possible to further promote the sale of milk products such as multimilk and powdered milk, in competition with fluid milk.

Any of these moves would be sure to damage not only fluid producers, but all producers.

The question facing dairymen, then, is whether they can get together in time to prevent the present breach from becoming more serious. The challenge seems to be facing fluid milk producers particularly. They are the ones who have the most to lose from failure, and maybe the most to gain from success, in bringing more order to the marketing of Ontario's milk.



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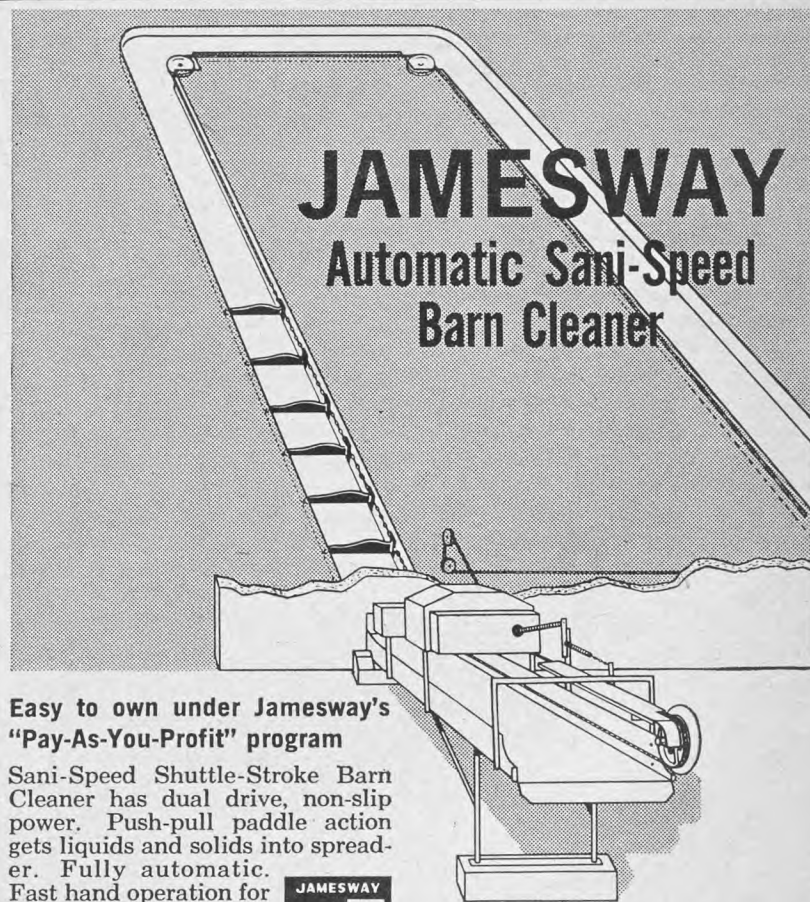
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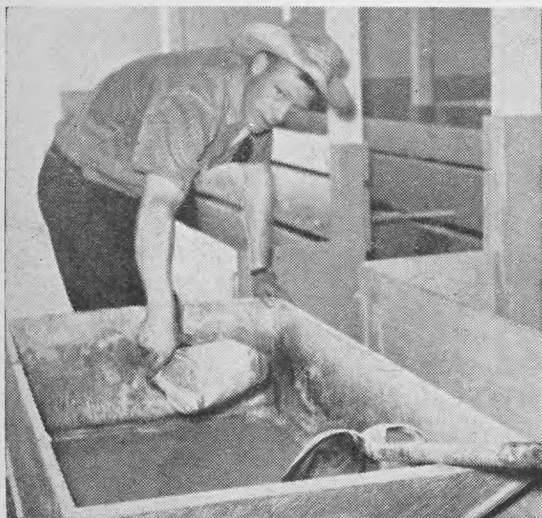
61-5





Bergs graze their hogs on cultivated pastures to lower production costs. Manure-soaked shavings from feeder and farrowing pens serve as fertilizer.

## They Raise Hogs



Sten Berg, managing director of the hog operation, is distributing feed to the farrowing pens.

ASK Sten Berg of Ardrossan what's the most important single factor in hog management and he'll say "sanitation." In fact, he'll probably say, "sanitation plus," just to emphasize how vital he feels this factor to be. Of course, the best management in the world won't produce high quality hogs from poor breeding stock. That's where the Berg policy of hybridization and selection comes in.

"If you combine hybrid vigor, performance testing and good management you should have satisfied customers," said Sten. "That's what we try for on this farm."

Sten, who has his B.Sc. in agriculture, is a partner and managing director of Alberta High Bred Stock Farm at Ardrossan, about 12 miles east of Edmonton. The other partners are his brothers Eric, Eldor and Roy. Eric runs a branch of the farm at Red Deer, Eldor is a field supervisor with the C. M. & S. fertilizer division at Calgary. Dr. Roy Berg is a professor of animal science at the University of Alberta. His specialty is animal breeding and genetics, which comes in handy when a man is interested in raising quality hogs. The four brothers are sons of the late E. P. (Pete) and Ellen Berg of Millicent, an irrigated area near the southern Alberta badlands.

High Bred pigs are the result of a three-way cross of the York, Landrace and Lacombe breeds. Females from the York-Landrace mating are bred to Lacombe boars. All animals in the cross were selected because they had certain characteristics which would combine to produce a top quality crossbred. The name, "High Bred" was chosen to get away from the poor reputation indiscriminate crossing is bringing on crossbreeding.

But High Bred pigs aren't allowed to bask under their family tree. Every individual must prove itself on progeny and performance test or off to the packer it goes. Breeding boars are selected on the basis of the first five litters sired. To give a complete record on the litters right down to carcass grade, two males from each are slaughtered and carcass-scored.

Gilts are chosen from records which show numbers born and weaned, weaning weights, market age, feed used per pound of gain, average backfat depth and the carcass grades of slaughtered litter mates.

"But you can only go so far with breeding and crossing," stated Eric Berg, manager of the farm's Red Deer branch. "After that, it's a matter of good management."

GILTS are full fed 3 weeks before breeding, and for 3 weeks after. Then they receive a special ration containing equal portions of oats and barley, plus 10 per cent of a commercial supplement. About a week before the litters are due to arrive, the gilts are put in a farrowing stall. Here, they go on a ration which has up to 50 per cent bran by volume. After farrowing, they're gradually brought back to full feed. This may amount to as much as 30 lb. of "wet" feed per day (in feed value the equivalent of 20 lb. of dry ration).

"When a pig has farrowed she must be brought up to full milk production as soon as possible," Sten maintained. "This is the critical time for giving her young ones a good start in life. By feeding a wet ration we force more water into her. This increases her milk supply."

Sows are weaned at 3 to 4 weeks. A day before the piglets are taken from them, their ration is cut to 6 pounds. The day after weaning they go outside, and are back on full feed a day after that. The sows are then bred again, and stay on full feed until their next heat period. Under this system, the farm has been getting two litters per year, with gilt litters about as big as the sows'.

The "maternity ward" at High Bred farm handles 45 sows a month—18 at a time. Each of the 18 stalls is equipped with a collapsible plywood farrowing pen. For the first 3 or 4 days the young ones are warmed by overhead heat lamps. Ground level heat comes from a 1-inch electric cable which is buried in the concrete floor. This maintains the floor temperature at 70°F.

Ventilating air is conditioned before it enters the barns. It is drawn up over batts of gyproc insulation from vents located under the eaves. Sanitation is ensured by a layer of clean wood shavings spread on the floor twice a day.

# Bacon, Bee

*All the Berg family  
stayed in Agriculture—five of them  
have Agriculture degrees*



Eldor Berg



Eric Berg



Dr. Roy Berg

"I'd sooner not raise pigs at all than raise them under dirty conditions," Sten said.

FEEDING the 18 expectant mothers is a streamlined proposition that takes only 15 to 20 minutes. In fact, two 1-hour periods daily is all that's allowed for the combined cleaning, bedding and feed operation. The farm has its own feed mill.

At 50 pounds the young pigs go into an open-front plywood feeder barn where they're put on full ration. This 24 ft. by 48 ft. unit has a top capacity of 220 hogs. It's divided into two sections, served by a drinking bowl in the center. Feeder hogs are marketed at about 150 pounds.

The brothers find they can run about twice as many hogs per square foot than formerly recommended. This enables them to cut down on the cost of raising and finishing an animal, which is something any hog man would welcome these days. Another moneysaver is the farm's forage feeding program. Hogs are put out to graze on cultivated pastures like cattle. This has saved the operation some 500 pounds of grain a day — in dollars and cents, about \$2,000 a year.

Seventy-five acres of the Ardrossan farm's quarter section has been divided into four pastures, each separated by an electric fence. Two of the pastures are for sows, one for gilts and the remaining one for boars. The pastures are fertilized with manure-soaked shavings from the feeder and farrowing barns. Some grazing has also been done at Red Deer, but present plans call for consolidating this at Ardrossan.

Last year Alberta High Bred Stock Farm handled about 165 sows, 120 of these at the Ardrossan place. The average piglet weight ran almost three pounds, and the average litter numbered 8.3. At market time, over 75 per cent of the animals graded A.

The farm deals in breeding stock as well as commercial hogs. These are generally two-way cross sows or boars that a farmer can use to improve his present breed. Special breeding groups of 10 crossbred gilts and a specially selected boar are also sold. The boar is chosen for his ability to "nick" well with the gilts. Along with their purchases, buyers get an advisory service which passes on all the information that has been learned at the farm. This data is also made available to the public at the University of Alberta's Annual Feeders' Day.

"But knowing your stock's potential is only half the battle," Sten pointed out. "A pig man still has to keep a set of records himself so he can check on his own management." V



# and B.Sc.'s

by CLIFF FAULKNER



Glen Berg



Don Berg



Lief Berg

SOME 200 miles south of Ardrossan, four more Berg brothers are busy producing beef. With their headquarters at the old home farm near Millicent, Glen, Don and Bern Berg operate a 13,000-acre cattle ranch within the provincially controlled Eastern Irrigation District. A fourth partner Lief Berg, is with the Production Service, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg. Both Don and Lief are Agricultural graduates.

Keeping in the family tradition, Enes Berg, the only daughter, married cattleman-veterinarian Dr. Mark Stringam. The Stringams' ranch is in the Milk River country along the Montana border.

In the Brooks-Millicent area the shortgrass prairie levels out in a broad sweep to the north and east, clear to the Red Deer River badlands. Toward the turn of the century, many big cattle spreads here had to give way to "sodbusters" when the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company formed one of the West's pioneer irrigation districts. The idea was to break up the arid ranch lands into small farms which would produce bumper crops of hay, grain, corn, peas and sugar beets. Because of a lack of good markets, however, the scheme was never a financial success.

When Eric Peter Berg arrived in 1919, the land and irrigation works had been taken over by the CPR. Berg senior bought 320 acres, about 200 acres of which was "under the ditch." He too, tried his hand at growing row crops. But, like most of their neighbors, the Bergs soon found they couldn't sell enough produce to pay the water charges. They started to build up a small herd of cows. Since the last war this area has been returning strongly to cattle and sheep.

Today, the Berg boys run about 1,400 head (counting cows and calves) of commercial and purebred beef. They raise these on a combination of natural range and irrigated hay land, which is proving so successful in many irrigated areas of the West. A few acres with water laid on is winter feed insurance. One irrigated acre will feed a cow for a year, while some natural ranges require as much as 40 acres per head.

THE Berg holdings for beef are contained in three farms, two of them at Millicent and the other north of the Red Deer River, some 20 miles away. On the Millicent farms, which are operated by Don and Bern, 2,400 acres of the higher land is used for grazing and 70 acres of bottom is flood irrigated. North of the river, where Glen Berg lives, is 9,300 acres of dry range plus 300 acres of cultivated land. Of the latter, about 230 acres is sprinkler irrigated.

"On our irrigated land we raise cereals and forage," Bern Berg explained. "We use all of it for our own feed."

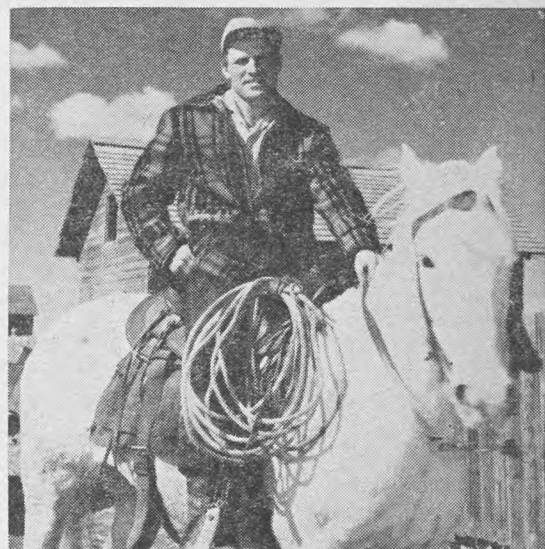
The forage crops—mostly alfalfa—are rotated with the grain. An alfalfa stand is generally left in about 4 years, then plowed under and a grain crop put in. The Bergs don't produce much grain on the north ranch. Here, the cultivated land is sown to a brome-alfalfa mixture. Because brome is an aggressive grower, it usually crowds the alfalfa out within a few years. When the brome starts to get sodbound, they plow and reseed.

"We don't do any summerfallowing," said Don. "Instead, we put on 100 to 150 lb. of commercial fertilizer per acre every fall. On stubble we use ammonium nitrate, and on the alfalfa, 16-20. We



One of the Bergs herding some of the farms' 1,400 head of commercial and purebred beef cattle. This field is flood irrigated during the summer.

## They Raise Beef



Bern Berg makes a striking figure astride his horse. He and Don operate the Millicent farms.

also spread out all the manure we get from our feedlot."

THE Bergs actually have two purebred cattle herds. One is Aberdeen-Angus and the other Hereford. By crossing these two breeds they get the kind of beef animal they want. South of the river, they breed Angus bulls to Hereford heifers, while on the north side, Hereford bulls are used on mature cows. In addition to cattle, the brothers run about 20 horses, chiefly for their own use.

"Across the river (north) it's mostly a range cattle deal," Glen Berg told *The Country Guide*. "As far as feed goes, that ranch is pretty well self-sufficient. When our cows can't graze we give them oat bales and hay."

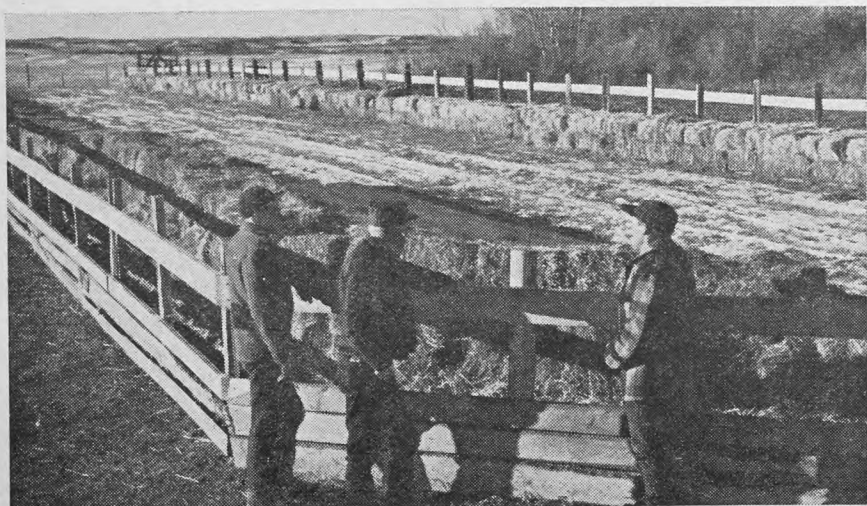
Breeding cows are kept north of the river. When they calve, their young ones are raised there and remain there over the following winter. The best of them are then selected as replacements, and the rest go to the feedlot.

"If we just have a few to go down, we truck them," said Glen, "but larger bunches are trail driven."

When the beef market is favorable, the feedlot operates on a year-round basis. Between 400 and 500 head are handled here on the average.

In addition to Glen, Don and Bern, this Berg enterprise requires only three permanent hands, with about six more added during the summer.

Like their hog-raising kin at Ardrossan, the brothers know you can't get a high quality carcass by just pouring feed into an unthrifty animal. Good red meat steers start with breeding, followed by careful selection and management. V



A new winter feeding unit on the northside range. Oval in shape, it can hold about 275 head at a time.





This demonstrates proper position for paddling a canoe. Paddlers have their knees on bottom and their hips resting on thwarts.



The safe way to enter a boat is to step into the center, with both hands gripping the sides, while your partner steadies the boat against the dock.

# SAFETY IN A BOAT

*Increasing interest in water sports  
has resulted in a shocking increase  
in small boating accidents*

by **RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**

**W**HEN our small fishing boat started out we were warned of offshore winds. Not one of us knew very much about boatmanship; we were just fishermen, and after all, the water was calm near shore.

Toward noon, when the offshore winds corrugated the lake, we knew we were in trouble. We revved our huge motor to full speed and headed for the nearest shoreline, foolishly riding the waves crosswise.

The boat was soon under water. Two of the boys grabbed the only two life preservers we had, and we all started to swim toward shore. One of us didn't make it.

It was only later that we learned how stupid we had been. We had asked for trouble by ignoring a half dozen vital rules of boating: an oversized motor can tip your boat; we carried fewer life preservers than the number of occupants; riding the waves crosswise is just plain stupid.

Still we could have avoided tragedy with a little boat and water sense. We all could have been saved if the two boys who had life preservers had gone over the side; two boys could then have sat in the submerged row boat and been towed to shore by the swimmers. After all, have you ever seen a wooden rowboat sink?

Small boat accidents take about 1,300 lives each year on the continent, or almost one-fifth of

all drownings. This is greater than the toll from most communicable diseases.

Boating accidents occur because people ignore storm warnings, overload the boat, boat too near dams and waterfalls, tolerate poor motor performance, or just ignore simple leaks.

Usually it is the beginner who will carelessly ignore boating rules. The experienced seaman knows all the precautions and follows them to the letter.

Here then are boating rules which can save your life.

**Condition of the Boat.** Check the boat for leaks and other defects before leaving shore. If you are operating a small boat with a motor be sure to carry a paddle or oars and a bailing can. If you use a motor, have it checked periodically. Carry tools for minor repairs.

Carry an emergency fuel supply in a strong can. Fuel only in daylight, except in emergency. If fuel is spilled on the motor, dry it completely before starting. A spark from a short circuit may ignite the fuel.

**Personal Precautions.** If you have a larger boat and take longer trips, learn channel markings, anchorages and use of lights thoroughly. Check weather and tides before setting out. Fix permanent landmarks that will help you in locating your position at night. Investigate local sources for any information on reefs, tide rips, buoys and local customs.

Under provincial regulations, a government-approved life preserver for each passenger must be carried in the boat. They go on easier and better before and not after a crisis. Provide proper size life belts or jackets for children since they can easily slip through an adult-sized one.

**Planning the Trip.** Familiarize yourself with the waters in which you're going to operate. If the charts don't tell the whole story, get local dope firsthand. An offshore wind may make the center of a lake dangerously rough even though the water near shore is smooth. Avoid going too far out when such a condition is met. River currents or tides can be equally dangerous. It is safest to go upstream or upwind first, and return with the tide or current.

**Overloading.** It is dangerous to overload because the boat rides lower in the water, allowing smaller waves to wash in. Usually a small boat, with motor or sail, is loaded when the seats are full and there is no freight. With rough water anything more than seated load may be too much.

**Improper Loading.** Passengers should never sit or stand on bow, stern or gunwales; the best place is on the bottom and in the middle. Luggage should not be piled on seats or on boards across the gunwales. In rough weather passengers should sit low to keep the boat stable sidewise, and away from the ends to give bow and stern buoyancy so that the boat will ride over and not bury itself in the waves.

If one person rides a boat he should keep away from the ends, especially in a canoe. Do not sit in the rear seat of an empty canoe. This is very dangerous in a strong wind.

**When Trouble Comes.** If caught in rough water, turn your boat so that the waves are received on either the left or right side of the bow. Do not get crosswise. Slow down! A strong sea and speed don't mix. Get passengers and luggage into middle of the boat and on the floor to permit the bow to move up and down more readily. Throw out luggage if necessary. Keep bailing.

In a canoe, get off the seats and kneel on the bottom. If you are alone, kneel or sit on the bottom just back of the middle. It is better on a small lake to drift across it, rather than try to fight against the wind and current.

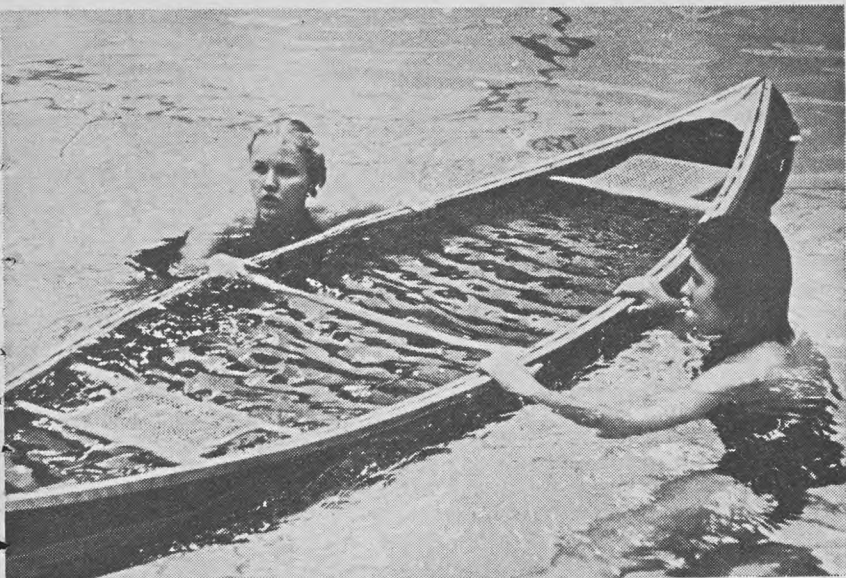
A nearly drowned person, especially a child, can usually be handled best if he is bent double and picked up by the seat of his pants. When his buttocks are on the edge of the boat, an elbow hooked around the waist will bring him in.

Learn these safety habits well and try to spread this knowledge among all your boating friends so that everyone can help in cutting the awful summer toll of boating accidents.



A swamped boat will float. By climbing into it, you can sit on bottom and paddle back to shore.





Even a canoe will float when full of water. As a general safety rule—**STAY WITH THE BOAT.** If you hang onto it, you can paddle to the nearest shore.



Any object that will trap air can be used for survival in emergencies. Instructor shows you can stay afloat with a dishpan.



When bringing someone who needed help to a boat, always enter by the "back door."



Don't stand to start a motor. Sit in a well balanced position as demonstrated here. Carry an oar or paddle in case motor fails.

## More Canadian Farmers Buy

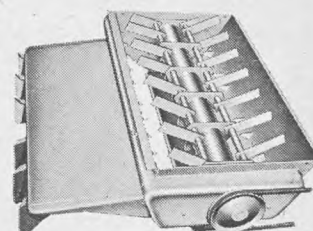
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## PART II—Concluded

Government Intervention  
in Agriculture

INsofar as production control in agriculture is concerned, there are two important types of government intervention that may occur: (1) government aid, legislative and otherwise, to help farmers develop their own self-help programs; and (2) direct government control. Which of these two routes that will finally be taken could be one of the most important issues facing Canadian farmers in the 1960's.

Our Canadian farmers have always valued highly freedom to make their own decisions. Many are hesitant to surrender any part of this freedom even to their own organizations.

Farmers must realize, however, that numerous programs and policies which they are currently requesting will inevitably lead to the need for greater control over agricultural production and supply, either by themselves, or failing that, by the government itself. This fact does not appear to be readily appreciated.

**Government Support of Self-Help Programs.** We believe that the most effective, and acceptable, role that can be assumed by governments is that of creating the environment within which farmers can help themselves. Much has already been accomplished in this direction by both the federal and provincial governments.

Agricultural co-operatives have been encouraged directly by various types of legislation, and indirectly, through government departments set up to deal with co-operative affairs.

The federal and provincial governments have also passed some form of marketing board legislation for agricultural producers.

The most important federal legislation at the present time is the Agricultural Products Marketing Act which was passed in 1949. There is a further need to standardize, insofar as possible, the marketing board legislation for the ten provinces. This would tend to overcome some of the obstacles involved in their inter-provincial operations.

**Direct Government Control.** There are circumstances where the government may have to intervene directly in the affairs of agriculture. There are certain import and export policies needed by agriculture that are beyond the scope of either co-operatives or marketing boards. There are "emergency" conditions in agriculture over which farmers have no control, and for which the government has general responsibility.

But where an industry, whether it be agriculture or any other, must depend on permanent assistance or control by government, that industry is not compatible with the philosophy of our economic society—free enterprise; nor does that industry remain, for long, a strong, viable industry.

Before Canadian farmers come to depend too heavily on direct government control in order to achieve certain economic policies, they should heed the warning of Mr. Benson, the former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture:

"Farmers have lost far too much of their freedom to plant, to compete, to market, and to make their own decisions . . . farmers depend far too much for their income on direct payments from the U.S. Treasury." Insofar as production control in agriculture is concerned, we have not given the self-help programs a sufficient trial to know whether we actually need direct government control.

A producer controlled farm economy seems feasible. Are Canadian farmers ready to accept the challenge? v

# Production Control in Agriculture

## HOW?

by J. C. GILSON

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba

## PART III

PREVIOUS articles dealt with the *why* and *who* of production control in agriculture. We now turn our attention to the question of *how* this control might be accomplished.

We will examine the various methods available in bringing about production control in agriculture.

**Free Market Approach.** The advocates of the free market approach insist that low prices should be sufficient incentive for farmers to curtail production. It is argued that any other type of production control measure will eventually fail if it continues to violate the basic laws of supply and demand. Experience has indicated, in both Canada and the U.S.A., that price support policies have failed, and failed badly, where the demand and supply forces of the market have been ignored.

Others contend, however, that farmers do not cut production very substantially when prices fall. The argument goes something like this: high fixed costs, the lack of alternative production opportunities, the relative immobility of the family labor force, and the tendency of farmers to compensate for declining incomes by expanding output, all combine to discourage the farmer from cutting production when prices fall.

Space does not permit a detailed examination of the above arguments. However, one general observation may be made. Low farm prices seem to be an effective method of controlling production for any single commodity; farmers quickly switch to a more profitable enterprise. When farm prices decline in general, however, as happened during the 1930's, there is little opportunity for the farmer to shift his resources. In this instance, the low price approach is neither effective in controlling production in the short run, nor does it result in an income that is regarded as acceptable.

**Contract Production.** One of the most effective ways of keeping supply in line with demand for many commodities is that of contracting. This technique has been effectively applied to fluid milk, sugar beets, many special crops, and more recently, broiler production. There is an assured market for the given product up to the limit of the contract, and beyond that, output is discouraged. The inference frequently drawn is that the production contract has been very successful for such commodities as sugar beets. Why should the practice not work for all products?

It is generally forgotten, however, that the benefits of the market contract are confined to farmers with the contracts. It has little direct benefit for the non-contract farmer.

The fact is also overlooked that production contracts for all commodities will be a far more formidable task to accomplish than the case where only a few, specialized products are involved.

Perhaps, the day will come when all farmers will need a contract in order to farm. But this

does not appear to be a feasible method of production control for most commodities for many years to come.

**Acreage Allotment.** The acreage allotment—reducing acreage eligible for price support below some historical base—has been one of the most popular techniques of production control in the U.S.A. We have made limited use of the acreage allotment in Canada. Many farmers will recall the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act of 1941. Bonuses were paid to farmers who reduced their wheat acreage below that of 1940.

The acreage allotment type of control has not proven to be very effective. First of all, farmers tend to take their least productive acres out of production. In addition, they tend to boost the yield on the remaining eligible acreage by greater use of fertilizer, weed sprays and better tillage practices. This emphasizes the fact that land is becoming a relatively less important resource in food production.

The unpredictable nature of the yields per acre, certainly in the Prairie Provinces, makes the acreage allotment a very unreliable method of controlling overall production.

Finally, a critical question is, what happens to the land taken out of production of a given commodity? For example, if land taken out of wheat production is used to expand the production of feed grains and livestock—this did happen in the U.S.A.—the surplus problem may be simply shifted from the wheat farmer to the livestock producer. Solving one problem by creating another is hardly an effective solution.

**Marketing Quotas.** The marketing quota can be one of the most effective means of achieving production control for certain commodities. In Canada, however, the use of the marketing quota as a production control device, apart from that associated with the producer-processor contract, discussed above, has never been very popular. The marketing quota has primarily been used as a mechanism for distributing limited price support payments, or rationing limited storage space among producers.

Marketing quotas are in effect for hogs and eggs at the present time insofar as deficiency price payments are concerned. A farmer can qualify for deficiency prices up to 100 hogs and 4,000 dozen grade A large eggs per year. These quotas are primarily intended to limit the amount of government price support going to any one producer. They are effective as a production control measure to the extent that the free market prices which result for the non-quota sales become so low that production is discouraged.

The marketing quotas for grain sold through the Canadian Wheat Board are primarily intended to allocate storage space among Prairie producers. Where the quotas have remained tight for an indefinite period of time farmers have tended to shift to other, non-quota crops such as



flax and rape, and in many instances, livestock production. If, however, the non-quota products are also in a surplus position, the problem is simply shifted from the quota to the non-quota commodities.

Marketing quotas to be completely effective, must cover all those commodities for which substitution in production is possible.

Finally, the marketing quota is not an effective method of production control for feed grains. This is due to the large proportion of the production fed directly to livestock.

**Marketing Certificates.** One of the most commonly debated methods of production control is the marketing certificate idea. The idea would work somewhat as follows:

- A national sales quota, based on prospective demand, would be set for a given commodity.

- Each farmer would receive a pro-rata market share of the national sales quota, based probably on his historical record of production.

- Marketing certificates would be issued to the farmer for the amount of his quota. His sales would have to be accompanied by certificates.

- The marketing certificates would be negotiable. Each farmer would be free to buy and sell marketing certificates as he saw fit. For example, if a farmer wanted to quit the production of the given commodity, he could sell his certificates to some other producer.

The marketing certificate method of production control has several things in its favor. Most important of all, it would leave a certain amount of flexibility within the agricultural industry, while serving to control overall production. Individual farmers could adjust as they saw fit. They could expand their business, if need be, by purchasing marketing certificates from some other farmer. Farmers in areas of short supply could sell any portion of their surplus marketing certificates to farmers in other areas where yields had exceeded the quota.

Certain limitations are also associated with this method. Firstly, a large proportion of the benefits of any price support program would tend to be lost by farmers bidding up the price of the certificates. Secondly, the plan would have to include all those products which could be readily substituted for one another in production, e.g. all grains. This could mean a degree of control in agriculture that farmers may not be willing to accept at present.

**The Soil Bank.** The Soil Bank in the U.S.A. grew out of the belief that the most sensible way to handle surplus commodities was to store them in the soil rather than in government storage. While this experiment has many things to be said in its favor, it fell short of expectations.

First of all, U.S. farmers deposited their poorest land with the Soil Bank. This was beneficial from the soil conservation point of view, but not very effective as a production control measure. For example, it was estimated during the early phases of the Soil Bank program in 1957 that farmers would have to deposit 15 to 20 per cent of their land with the Soil Bank to obtain a 5 per cent decrease in total pro-

duction. This made the Soil Bank a very costly method of reducing production. Cost is probably the main reason why the Kennedy administration has discontinued the Soil Bank program, at least for the present.

A long time recommendation to farmers in the U.S.A. has been the one of increasing forage crops in their rotations to increase yields. Ironically enough, this is what happened to most of the land deposited with the Soil Bank; it was sown down to grass. When the land was withdrawn at a later date it became even more productive than it was when it was originally deposited with the Soil Bank. A good farm management practice, in effect, became a liability insofar as a production control program was concerned.

#### CONTROL AND EFFICIENCY

**T**HE primary goal of our agricultural research and extension programs has been to make two blades of grass where one grew before; in other words, to raise the overall productivity of Canadian farmers. We have always regarded it as desirable to double crop yields, to increase the productivity of our livestock, and in general, to promote production efficiency.

But an effective program of production control in agriculture is in conflict with the goals of many of our production policies. How is expanded fertilizer use to be reconciled with the marketing quota? How can a farmer use our credit policies to develop an economic size of farm unit, and also comply with an acreage allotment program?

The conflict between the goal of efficiency and that of production control, is one of the most challenging, and perhaps most baffling, paradoxes of our time. Agricultural policy makers are challenged to find some workable solution to this conflict.

The marketing certificate approach may be the closest that we can come to a workable compromise between the goal of efficiency and production control in agriculture. It deserves careful study by the policy makers. It has appeared to work for certain commodities. The best example might be found in the evolution that is taking place among the producers of fluid milk. Due to the high cost of installing bulk tanks and other types of new technology, many of the smaller milk producers have virtually sold their "franchise to produce" to other milk producers. The producers buying the franchise have been able to adopt the new production practices because of the added volume of business. We seem to be achieving most of the adjustments needed among the fluid milk producers, and at the same time, keeping production reasonably well in line with consumption.

If we would overcome the weaknesses of the marketing certificate approach discussed earlier, could it be applied successfully to the production and marketing of eggs, hogs and butter? Would farmers accept the approach if it were attainable?

#### CONTROL AND CONSUMPTION

**W**E stated earlier that the primary objective of production control was to raise farm prices. But to be effective, there must not be any

close consumer substitutes for the product being controlled.

Cotton producers in the U.S.A. now admit that one of the most disastrous mistakes that they made was the attempt to gain excessive price increases by production control. It left the door wide open for competition from synthetic fibers. The cotton producers have never recovered the market which they lost to synthetic fiber producers.

The experience of the cotton producers applies with equal validity to many other agricultural commodities. Would a program of production control in the dairy industry, particularly for butter, invite the same consequences as that which faced the cotton producer? The present price support policy for butter, and the growing importance of margarine in the consumer diet, would suggest that a production control program must be handled with caution. Similarly, would it be wise to implement production control for commodities exposed to the competition of the export and import markets?

We will not attempt to provide answers to these questions at this time. The implications, however, should be fairly obvious.

#### WHAT CAN WE CONCLUDE?

**T**HE price-cost squeeze in Canadian agriculture presents a dilemma. High price supports have tended to create surpluses. Non-incentive price supports have not solved the problem. But is production control the answer?

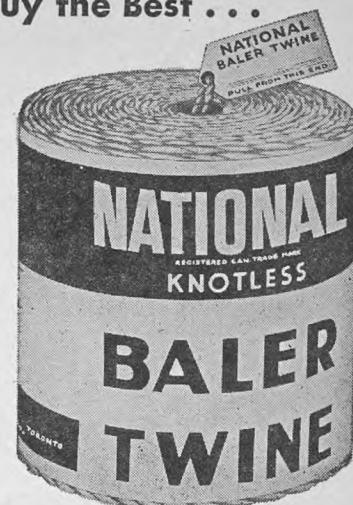
For some commodities, apparently no. Beef producers, for example, seem to be able to live with the open market. For other commodities, such as fluid milk, we have long agreed that production control was essential. For still other commodities, however, the answer remains to be found.

If production control becomes necessary, who should do the controlling? Canadian farmers seem determined to do their own controlling through co-operatives and marketing boards—with some government help. Farmers must be clear, however, what they can, and cannot accomplish through their co-operatives and marketing boards. We insist, for example, that control over market supplies is not a substitute for production control, if the basic problem is one of over-production relative to a price level that farmers regard as acceptable.

Even if Canadian farmers agree to production control, the most difficult problem is the one of how it can be accomplished. There are several alternatives, and each is fraught with many difficulties as we have just indicated. Perhaps, the most difficult aspect of production control rests with farmers themselves. Are they willing to accept the regimentation that must inevitably accompany an effective production control program? In a democratic country only the farmers themselves can answer this question.

The national farm organizations are challenged to do some soul searching on this matter of production control in agriculture. Why is it needed? Who should control? How will it be accomplished? V

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Take a look at the **WHAT'S NEW** column, page 39. There is likely a new product you could use.

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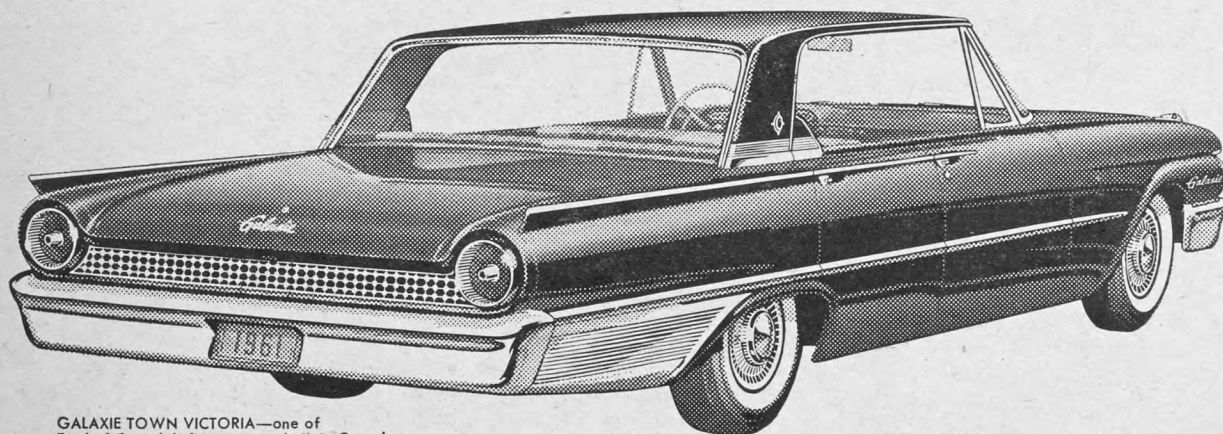
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# Through Field and Wood

No. 33

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



LAST summer while pussyfooting through the trees along the riverbank I suddenly had the strong feeling—familiar to all woodsmen—that unseen eyes were watching me. Wheeling around and peering into the leafy shadows, at first I saw nothing at all. Still the feeling persisted.

Suddenly, from a small tree trunk almost hidden by foliage, a pair of bright black eyes met mine. While I strove to see into the gloom, a form detached itself from the trunk, hanging nonchalantly head downward as all the squirrel family can. It was an old friend, an Eastern chipmunk, or Big chipmunk as he is sometimes called.

I was intrigued to see how easily he twisted his hind claws backward to grip the rough bark and support his weight. Large climbing animals

seldom do this. The black bears, for instance, expert climbers though they are, almost always back cautiously down a tree the same way they go up it.

Head up or head down, it is all the same to squirrels and chipmunks. They can even hang by one hind foot to reach a nut or pine cone and then, twisting up and around, regain their perch. Of one thing, however, you may be sure. No matter whether they sit head up or hang head down, whatever of interest is going on in the woods, they want to be in on it. This being a trait not entirely unknown among humans, it ought to give us a fellow-feeling for these furry busybodies. Besides, the chipmunks, though every bit as curious as their cousins the squirrels, are much more confiding and friendly.

v

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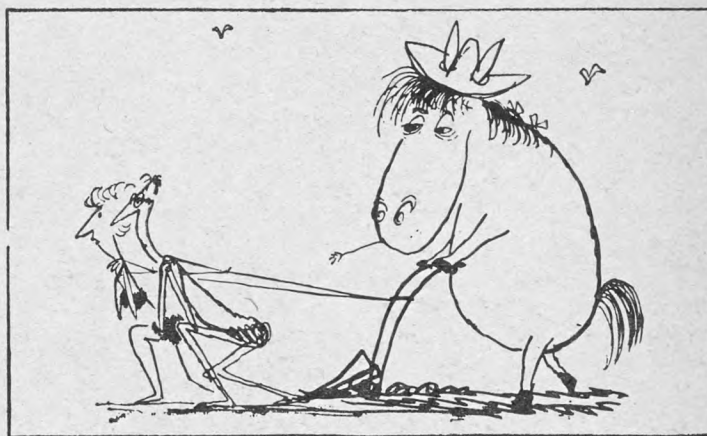


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## TO THINK IT MIGHT HAVE ENDED LIKE THIS

Primitive man had it tough—most of the other animals were bigger and stronger. Fortunately, man had brains . . . and a wife . . . or he might have ended up on the wrong side of the plow.

In the early days men competed with earth's other creatures—today men compete with other men to develop energy sources. In the process our standard of living has sky rocketed.

Competition has helped Canadians achieve one of the world's highest living standards. Take the way it works in the oil business—Imperial Oil and hundreds of other companies compete to supply Canadians with oil. As a result, oil is available at reasonable prices wherever it is needed—and Canadians have turned to oil for more than half their energy needs.

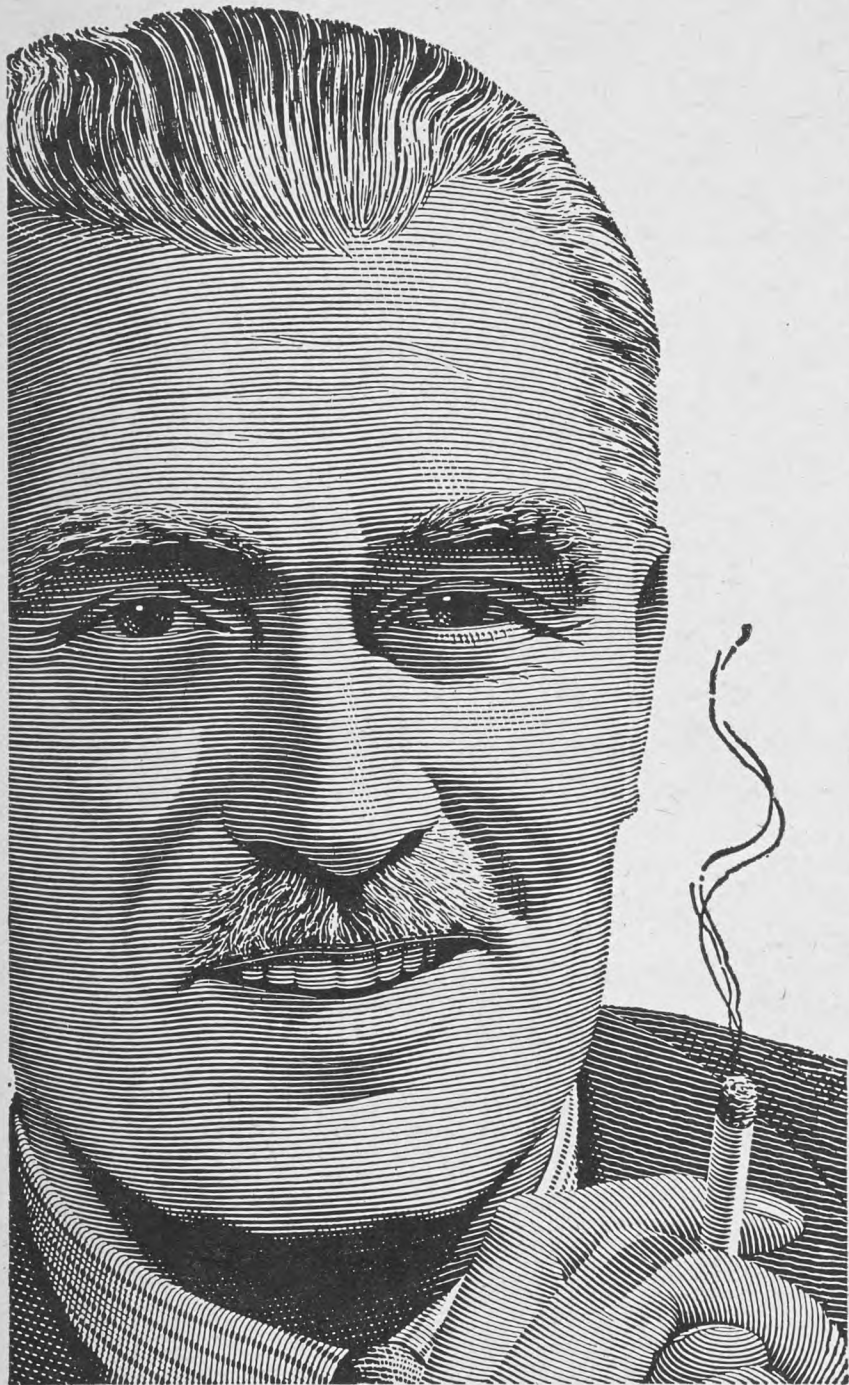


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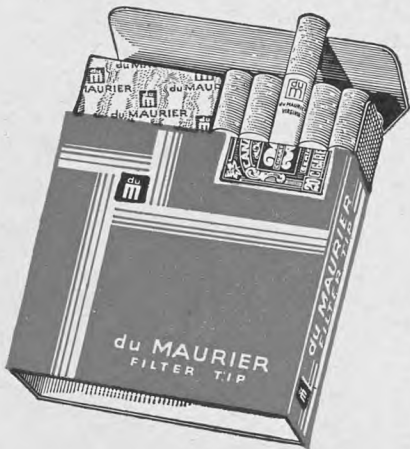
...for 80 years Canada's leading supplier of energy



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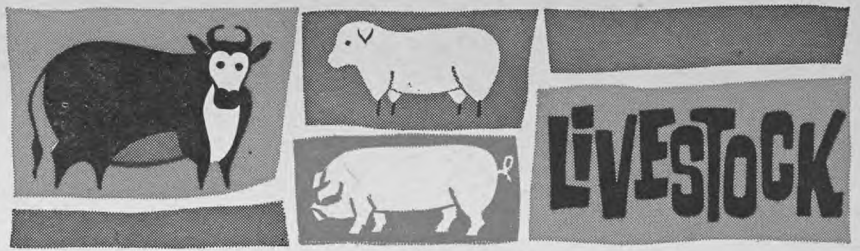
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- rich flavour, exceptional smoothness
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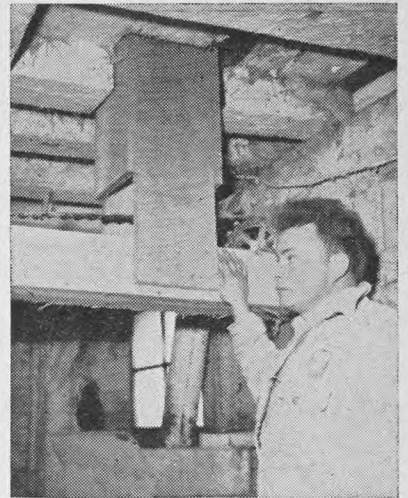
VB-55



## Labor-Saving Ideas on a Hog Farm

**P**ERCY SODKE says that to make hog-raising worthwhile, the herd must be big enough to give you a real stake in the business. Then, by careful management, and some ingenuity to devise your own labor-saving gadgets, he figures anyone can make money with pigs.

The center of his operation is the renovated and expanded building that handles his entire herd. It's a completely enclosed building, 110 ft. long, and the pigs are kept in small pens (9 ft. by 13 ft.) where they can be given careful attention. The pens are cleaned out daily. Yet the entire job of feeding, cleaning out, throwing in straw, and grinding and mixing fresh feed takes 2 men only 2½ hours a day.



Feed drops down spout from upstairs and is carried by endless chain and steel paddles along trough to pens.



Down-spouts from trough drop feed down to the self-feeders in each pen.

Ingenious systems of feeding and cleaning out make this possible. But to top things off, the pigs are sold in Percy's own unusual way too. He sells 8 or 10 hogs a week in winter, mostly to New Canadians, who want to freeze or manufacture them for their own use. The rest he sells to a special market as well.

**S**ODKE started out on his present farm in 1951 with some dairy cows, after quitting the butcher business. He decided the hours of work involved with cows were too long, so he bought 7 sows, to try the swine business. They paid off so well that he expanded to his present size. He intends to build a new hog barn and further increase his herd.

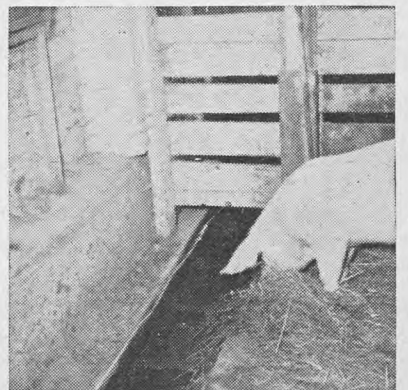
One of Sodke's first moves in streamlining his program was to install a gutter cleaner. He soon found that the pigs sometimes stood on the moving chain, often getting stuck and injured as they were pulled through from one pen to another. He was advised to remedy the matter by laying steel plates over the gutter.

But this would have increased both his costs and the labor involved in cleaning out. He wanted to clean those pens daily to control disease. So he threaded a wire along the gutter, through a series of insulators, and hitched it up to an electric fencing unit. The charged wire kept the pigs away. Now, scraping down the pens each day is a 20-minute job done at the push of a button.

His feeding program is unusual too. Percy has a special market for his hogs, for in addition to the ones that he has custom-killed for individual householders, he sells to a domestic packer who isn't concerned about hogs being overly fat. As a result, Sodke pays less attention to rations. He mixes his own feed, buying western barley from the Lake Erie grain elevators nearby. He mixes this with a 36 per cent protein supplement, and then grinds it.

**H**IS mechanical feeding system is even more original. He built a self-feeding hopper in each pen. Then he priced commercial feeding augers and decided he could make one more cheaply. He built square

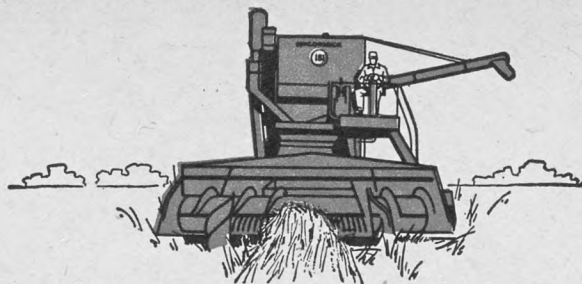
(Please turn to page 26)



Wire over gutter keeps pigs away when the mechanical cleaner is used.



# We build them BIGGER...



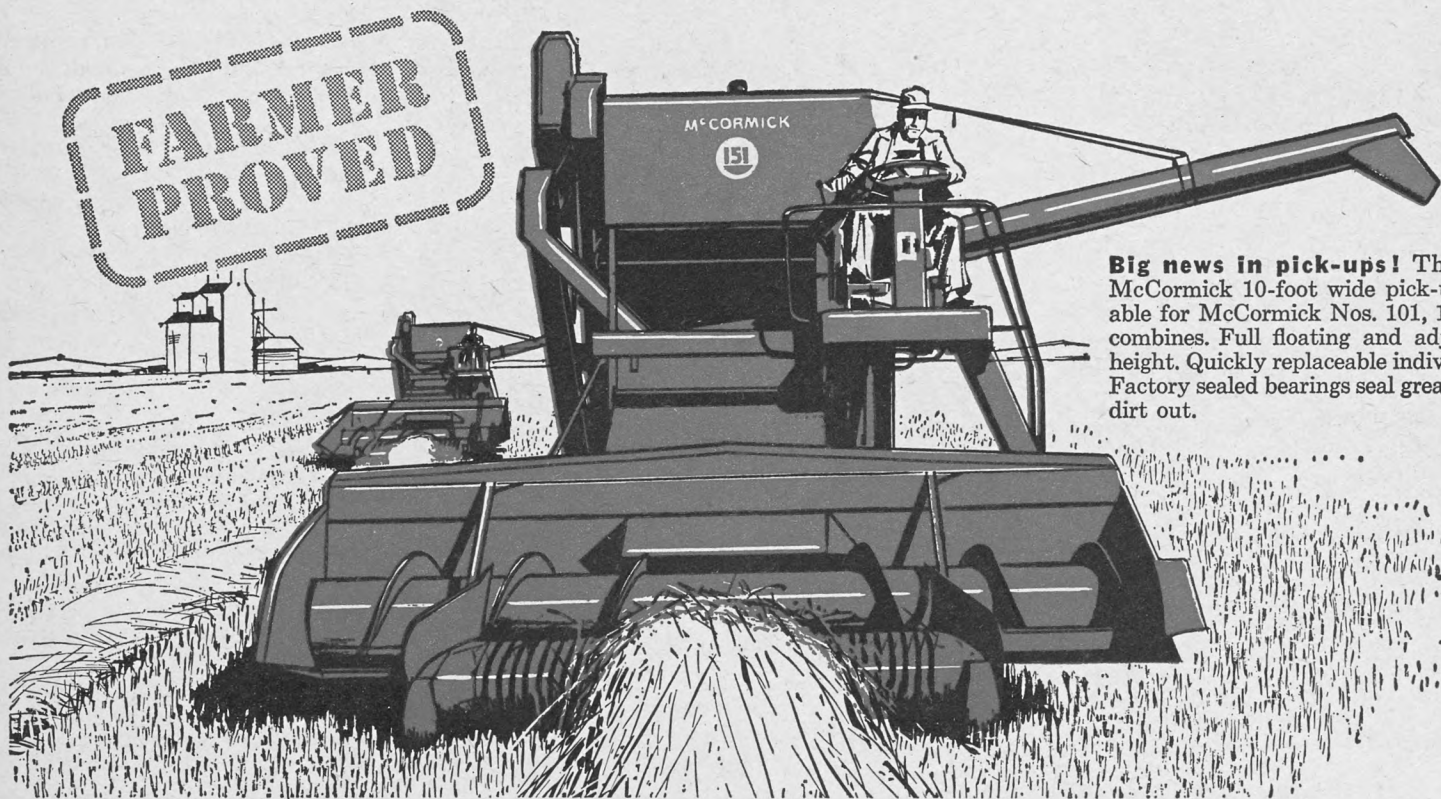
**McCormick No. 181**—the champion of the fleet. Nearly 4 feet wide inside, with a tremendous 45 square feet of separating area (for 1961) . . . 31 square feet for cleaning, 18, 16, 14 or 12-foot platforms, 80 hp. engine, power steering and wheel brakes.

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**Unequalled comfort and ease of control.** You'll see and feel the difference the minute you sit in the seat—which is a good place to begin to get acquainted with all the 151 has

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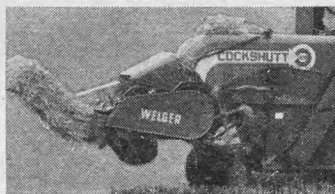
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## LIVESTOCK

(Continued from page 24)

wooden troughs extending the length of the barn on either side of the walkway, directly over the self-feeders. These were fitted with downspouts to each self-feeder. Then he was lucky enough to find a quantity of new chain on sale at a giveaway price. He bought over 400 ft. of it, as well as 4 sprocket wheels. He needed 2 in. by 4 in. steel paddles, and had them cut in a local steel factory. He welded these onto individual links, spacing one at every 13th link in the chain.

Once he had fixed a sprocket at each end of the feed trough, put on the chain, and hitched up a ½ h.p. electric motor, he was ready to go. Now, feed is freshly ground upstairs and spouted down to the mechanical feeder below. The paddles, which fit loosely in the trough, drag it along and fill up one self-feeder after another. Once every hopper is full, he shuts it off by hand.

The cost of this mechanical feeding outfit, including the chain, sprocket wheels, paddles and trough, was only about \$200.

Percy has found the influx of new Canadians to his area a real benefit—for it is these people who come to him for entire hog carcasses, and don't complain about a little extra fat. The trade started quite spontaneously when someone drove in and requested one. Word of mouth brought more customers along. Now, it's part of his business to have hogs custom-killed.—D.R.B.

### Grain Helps When Pasture's Short

**G**RAIN reserves might well be used as a supplement this year to help feed grazing cattle. R. E. McKenzie, director of Saskatchewan's plant industry branch, says that grain can make up as much as half of the pasture requirements of cattle. This is important in a year when pasture will be a major problem, owing to low moisture reserves.

Oats seeded on summerfallow take about 8 weeks to provide a new fodder crop, and community pastures are booked to full capacity. So the increase in cattle numbers must be provided for in some other way until the green oats are ready. Use grain, says Mr. McKenzie.

### Crossbred Sows Showed an Edge

**G**OOD quality crossbred sows give better returns and improved efficiency in commercial hog production, according to A. J. Charnetski of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Reporting an experiment at the University of Alberta, Mr. Charnetski said crossbred sows farrowed and weaned more pigs with larger individual litter weights, both at birth and at 8 weeks, than Yorkshire sows bred to the same boar. There were 46 litters from Lacombe and Yorkshire crossbred sows and gilts in the comparison with 26 purebred Yorkshire litters.

Compared to the Yorkshires, the offspring of the Lacombe and Yorkshire sows were 0.3 to 0.4 lb. heavier at birth. They showed a tendency to better survival, and were 7 lb. heavier at 8 weeks of age. They also went to market 14 days earlier, and these offspring of the crossbreds had superior carcasses.

Offspring of different sires within the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds showed the need for careful selection and testing of the sire, regardless of what breed was used. Unfortunately, the experiments did not show whether carcass superiority indicated hybrid vigor, or merely that the particular crossbred sows were superior to the group of Yorkshires in the test.

However, in view of the experimental results, Mr. Charnetski strongly recommends mating crossbred sows with top quality, purebred ROP attested sires for production of top quality pigs.

### Changing Beef Production

**A**LTHOUGH surveys have shown that many beef producers in the province are in financial trouble and living off their capital, Ontario's livestock commissioner W. P. Watson says beef prices aren't the cause.

"Prices for beef have been higher than those for other meats," he said, addressing the annual meeting of the Ontario Beef Producers' Association.

Mr. Watson pinpointed the problem facing producers as one of volume. To make a profit, they must do an increased volume of business. This means they must have labor-saving devices, which require an increased capital investment on the farm. As a result, the prospects for beef production on the small farm are not very good.

Mr. Watson also said that any beef operation must be based on feed produced at home. Beef production is not profitable enough to engage in it on a basis of purchased feed.

Despite the squeeze on profits in the past few years, and the resulting change in patterns of beef production, Mr. Watson reported that there were more beef cattle in the province today than there were 10 years ago.

Profits from steer feeding today are made on the gains, rather than the margin between feeder and slaughter prices, he told the meeting. In only one of the past 5 years were the prices of feeders lower than those of fat cattle. Since he saw little prospect of this situation changing, Mr. Watson advised Ontario beefmen to think in terms of producing more of their own feeder cattle.

The beef cow and calf proposition in Ontario is sound, he said, and the best place to expand it is right in Old Ontario, where there is more cheap land available than anywhere else. This land, if cared for and fertilized, can produce abundant pasture, he concluded.—D.R.B.



## LIVESTOCK

Kill Flies  
—Not Cattle

**R**EAD instructions and warnings carefully when you use barn sprays to control flies. Dr. D. C. Blood of the Ontario Veterinary College says that several cases of spray poisoning occurred last year.

There are two kinds of spray commonly used as insecticides. One is the barn spray that is meant to be used when there are no livestock in the barn. The other is the cattle or livestock spray, which is quite harmless when used according to the directions. Don't confuse these two.

A barn spray can poison cattle and humans if it's used improperly. Where poisoning has occurred, the symptoms appear in about 6 hours. The animal will slobber, its eyes become sunken, frequently the tongue is out, there is shivering, and often the farmer suspects choking, especially if turnips are being fed. In cases reported to OVC last year, deaths were as high as 30 per cent.

Dr. Blood says suspicious cases of livestock poisoning require immediate treatment by a vet., who can give effective antidotes. You should wash animals thoroughly with a strong detergent solution as first aid while waiting for the vet.

And don't forget to watch for your own safety when using a barn spray. V

Conserve Pasture for  
Your Breeding Herd

**Y**OU may have to sell older feeders and cows that fail to calve if pasture is short and you need to conserve it for the breeding herd.

Erle Roger, head of Saskatchewan's animal industry branch, says

yearling and 2-year-old feeders can be finished with a little grain and grass, or sold. They should be the first to go when the herd is being reduced.

Cows which do not have a calf in the spring should be sold second, as soon as they are in medium to good condition. As a matter of fact, they should often be culled from the herd even when pasture is plentiful. Mr. Roger says cow prices are usually relatively high up to about July 1. Slaughter cows are in demand during the spring for such processed products as bologna. V

Need Water  
With the Salt

**T**HERE'S little danger of cattle suffering from salt poisoning, if they have enough water to drink. Hogs are most susceptible to excessive salt. Even a waterer plugging up overnight can deprive them of enough water to lead to salt poisoning.

Dr. I. A. Schipper of the North Dakota Agricultural College says the danger in summer is that salt-hungry animals will overeat. They can take on quantities of salt large enough to be toxic, and often fatal. If animals haven't been getting salt before, feed them limited amounts at first.

However, salt is important to the well-being of livestock in summer. In one study, lambs that had enough salt gained as much as 30 per cent more than lambs without salt.

Keep a steady supply of salt in front of animals at all times, so that they can meet their needs at will. Increasing salt intake is one method of preventing renal calculi (water belly) in sheep and cattle. But it is particularly important that there's plenty of fresh water available at all times. V

Foot Rot  
Is in Season

**W**ATCH for foot rot among beef and dairy cattle. Dr. J. M. Isa, Manitoba's animal pathologist, says foot rot increases during the spring and summer, especially if feedlots and pastures are wet and soft.

Foot rot can occur between or just above the toes when the tissue is injured, either by maseration of the outer skin in soft mud and manure, or by cuts and bruises. Once the soil-borne organism enters the connective tissue of the foot, rotting infection spreads rapidly. It may penetrate the joint and cause serious lameness. On rare occasions it may pass through the body in the blood stream and lymphatic system, causing death.

Early diagnosis of foot rot is essential because the disease spreads rapidly through the foot, says Dr. Isa. The most effective treatment is generally massive injections of antibiotics, such as penicillin. Doses as high as 10 million units are recommended. If the disease is in an advanced stage, call a vet. immediately.

A herd confined to a barn can be treated daily with sulfapyridine. A footbath of copper sulphate will also stop the spread of infection.

The best prevention is to keep cattle on dry land as much as possible. Also, keep feedlots free of objects that can injure the feet. Mineral mixes containing 2 per cent organic iodides, such as "hi-amine," are also effective in preventing foot rot.

Don't fake foot rot lightly, warns Dr. Isa. Infected animals lose weight and fall off in milk production. A deformed animal is downgraded by buyers, or even rejected. You can't afford these losses. V

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## MEN PAST 40

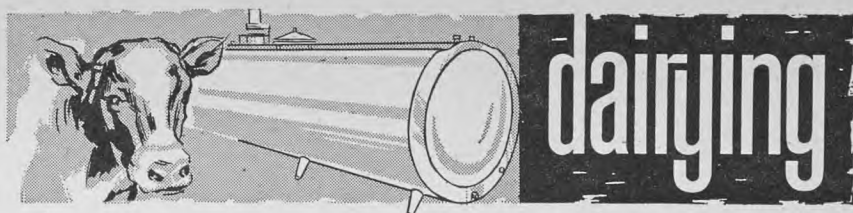
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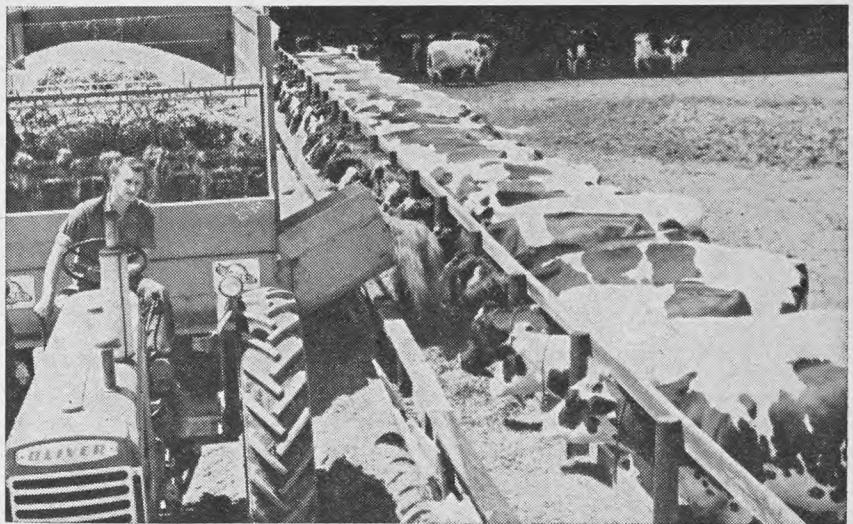
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## What About Zero Grazing?



Zero grazing can avoid punching up fields, trampling feed, killing alfalfa. [Guide photo]

AUBREY LIVINGSTONE has tried just about every system of pasturing for his dairy cows you could think of: ordinary grazing, strip grazing, rotational grazing, and zero grazing. In his books, the best of all is the last.

He launched his zero grazing program a couple of years ago, at the time he built a new loose housing and milking parlor, and expanded his herd to number 75 cows. Already he'll list half a dozen reasons why the system is ideal for his conditions, where the goal is the most possible milk at the least possible cost. Here they are:

- Uniform production through the summer. "The cows don't rise to a peak of production, like they used to do when they first tasted lush spring grazing. They don't decline in production later either, when the dry weather hits," he explains.

- More feed off every acre, for there is less loss through trampling and contamination from droppings. Scientists who have compared grazing systems say that cows will produce 10 to 20 per cent more milk from a field through zero grazing than through strip grazing.

- More flexibility in the feeding program: he can clip grass from any field any time; he can clip green oats for feed if he likes; he can clip off surplus spring growth for the silo and feed it out later during summer droughts, to make way for corn silage in the fall.

- Fewer fences to build.

- No crowding at the watering trough. Crowding used to be a problem when the cows were on pasture all day, and reached the yard together at milking time.

- Better fly control, for the cows can get under shelter any time they like, and can be sprayed frequently, as well.

It all adds up to an impressive list of advantages to be gained from zero grazing. Forage specialists suggest another important one too—it is easier to maintain legumes, especially alfalfa, when fields are not grazed.

ZERO grazing calls for a well-rounded forage program, and on his 600 acres of land at Brampton, Ont., some of which is given over to cash crops, Livingstone allows about 200 acres for grass and hay, in addition to pasture for the young stock. He grows 30 acres of corn for his 18' by 65' silo (equipped with push button unloader) and another 10 acres to cut green. He grows emergency and fall pastures too. A field of sudan grass and oats provides late August and early September clipping, when the alfalfa fields are being rested. Nine acres of kale provide good fall grazing. He sometimes grows rye for late fall and early winter grazing as well.

In addition, he fences a field adjacent to the barn so that in summer the cows will have a place to get some exercise.

Zero grazing works so well that it even speeds up the milking operation. Livingstone fills the feedbunks with the self-unloading wagon while the cows are being milked. Since the bunks have been cleaned up a couple of hours before this, the cows are anxious to get into the milking parlor and have their grain ration. Then they are anxious to get out again to the grass in the mangers.

He cautions that zero grazing works well for him, but it might not be suitable for everyone. It calls for a forage harvester, self-unloading wagon, and fence-row feed bunks, or a self-feeding wagon. Clipping and hauling feed every day is extra work too, and in prolonged rainy weather, heavy equipment might punch up pasture fields.—D.R.B. V

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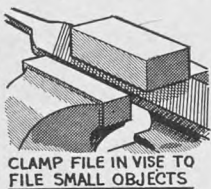
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# WORKSHOP

## Filing Flat Surface

I find this technique extremely accurate when making small, close-fitting parts. I fasten a file in the vise and push the object over the file. This is simpler than running the file over a small surface. Another advantage is that pieces of metal lodged in the file can be detected immediately before they can score the surface.—W.E., Alta.



to your post, pass a chain around the post and onto the back of the box. Then let the box down and the post will come out with ease.—E.L., Sask.

## Mobile Vise

A small bench vise, mounted on a piece of plank instead of on the workbench, can be taken where needed and secured rigidly almost anywhere with a C-clamp.—W.G., Alta.

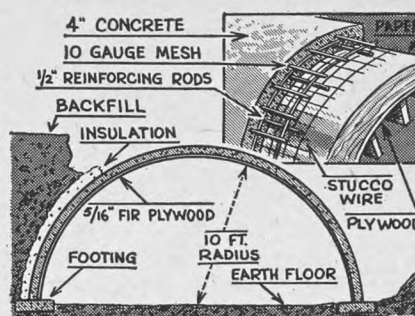
## Windshield Wiper

It's a good idea to carry a spare windshield wiper in the glove compartment. Besides serving as a spare in case you lose one, it is also a handy wiper for clearing fogged side windows, or for drying windows after a car wash.—G.LeM., Sask.

## Frost-Proof Storage

Frost-proof storage has many farm uses, especially for keeping fruits and vegetables in winter. Here's how to make it. A semi-circular form is erected, like a small quonset structure. This is built by ordinary tools and with less than half the labor

needed for box forms. Removing the form is simplified and the waste of lumber is negligible. Sheathing-grade 5/16" fir plywood is nailed lightly on a framework of 2" x 4" and 2" x 6". Except for the vertical supports, all lumber is used in full lengths and none of the 4' x 8' plywood sheets



needs to be cut. A layer of waterproof paper is tacked or stapled to the plywood, then 2" x 2" mesh, 14-gauge, self-furring stucco wire. On top of this 6" x 6", 2-mesh reinforcing wire and iron rods are fastened in place. Then a 4" layer of concrete is shoveled on top. The plywood sheathing is removed 28 days or longer after the concrete is applied. A layer of insulation is placed over the concrete, and finally earth back-fill.

## Broken Muffler

When the inner shell breaks loose in a good muffler, stop the rattle by punching a small hole in each end of the muffler and driving a self-tapping screw in each hole. Make sure the screws are long enough to go up tightly against the inner shell. H.M., Pa.

## Cracked Windshield

When a pebble or stone makes a small crack in the windshield, it may spread and discolor the glass. Prevent this by dabbing model airplane glue or household plastic cement on the crack. This often makes a permanent repair.—H.J., Pa.

## Pulling Posts

Just use your truck hoist to pull posts or pickets. Raise the box in front as high as it will go, back up

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to reduce the cost of ownership, operation and maintenance. You can go up to 4,000 miles between oil changes; almost all 1961 engines operate on regular gasoline without sacrificing that famous Ford-built performance; many models let you drive up to 30,000 miles between lubrications; self-adjusting brakes are standard on every Ford, Meteor, Mercury and Monarch. □ Ford-built is well-built. That's the reason why Ford of Canada was able to lead the industry in announcing the now-famous 12,000-Mile/12-Month dealer warranty. □ You'll enjoy your new Ford-built car . . . and, over the years, you'll appreciate the quality, durability and convenience that have been built into it to save you money now, and in the future.



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**LONG-LIFE ENAMEL.** On a showroom floor, one paint job looks much like another. But beauty alone will not protect your car against the extremes of the Canadian climate. That's why Ford of Canada uses special Super-Enamels. These durable enamels are baked on to protect your car like a second garage. And, best of all, they eliminate the need for waxing!



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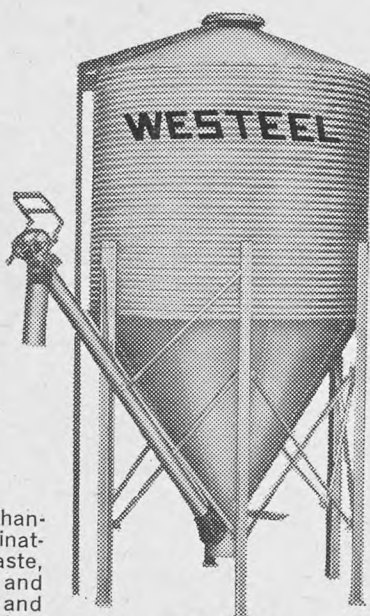
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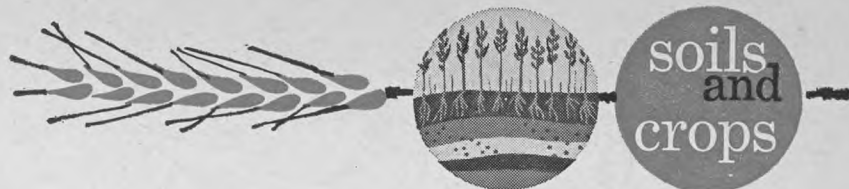
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## Quickening Tempo of Change

ANYONE who yearns for the good old days, when farm practices changed little from year to year, will have derived no comfort from the annual report of the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association. Secretary-Treasurer A. H. Martin outlined the highlights of the year's activities, and the following partial list would indicate that the pace of change is speeding up instead of slowing down.

- Growing, harvesting and storage of forage crops continued to interest farmers, and simple forage mixtures replaced the old expensive complex types.

- Silo storage of high moisture corn was introduced.

- Crimpers and crushers for hay came into common use.

- The pasture competition increased from 590 to 695 members.

- Short-term, highly productive mixtures, such as DuPuits alfalfa and orchard grass, and long-term mixtures such as Vernal alfalfa with brome, were utilized to lengthen and improve the pasture season.

- Birdsfoot trefoil made its appearance in every district.

- Saratoga brome was introduced for the first time.

- Entries in hay classes at seed shows increased to the point that in some they outnumbered the seed entries.

Mr. Martin listed a few of the results of on-the-farm demonstrations, too.

✓ Cows grazing a long-term pasture in Brant County produced 4,065 lb. of milk per acre, valued at \$142.75.

✓ On a similar pasture in Oxford County, where cows were given supplementary feed, they produced 4,676 lb. of milk per acre, valued at \$164.

✓ Beef cattle, grazing a well-managed long-term pasture in Haldimand County, gained 270 lb. of beef per acre.

✓ Many plots across the province, fertilized with nitrogen, returned up to \$10 per acre over the cost of the fertilizer.

✓ Fertilizer applied according to soil tests, rather than general recommendations, gave the best results in a co-operative test involving 12 counties.—D.R.B. ✓

## Chemicals To Prevent Lodging

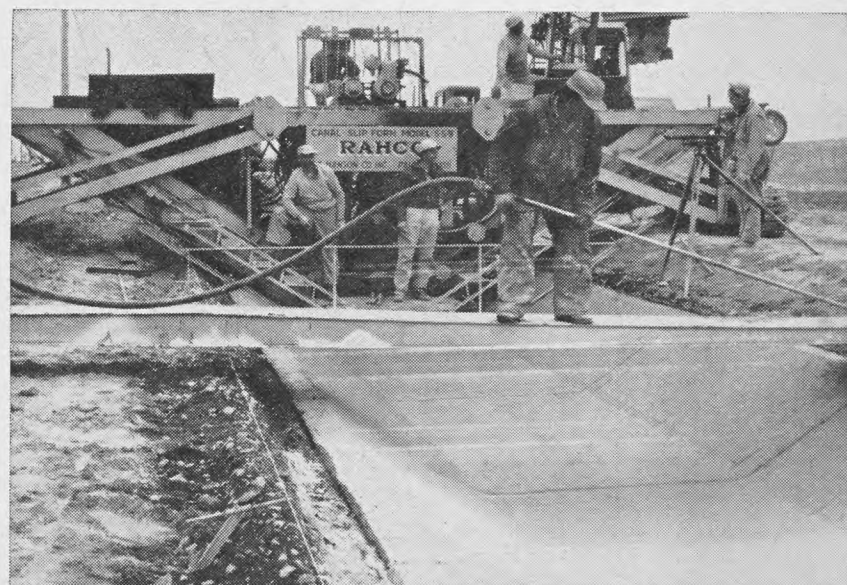
REDUCING oat losses due to lodging may provide a new use for plant growth regulators. The idea would be to devise a chemical treatment that would result in shorter straw without reducing the yield and test weight of the oats.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin have been experimenting with three chemical growth regulators, known as MH, DCB and BPC. Some of these are used as weed killers at higher rates of application. The regulators were sprayed on individual test plots of oats in June, when plants were 18 to 20 in. tall, and the stems had started to elongate. Extra nitrogen fertilizer was applied to some of the plots to test the effect of the chemicals when fertility was high.

DCB and BPC were the most effective. Yields were increased without increasing plant height and lodging. MH actually reduced yield and bushel weight of the oats.

The work continues. ✓

## Irrigation Ditch Liner



This machine lays a heavy concrete lining in irrigation canals at a rate of 150 ft. per hour. This was seen in operation near Quincy, Washington. [Guide photo]



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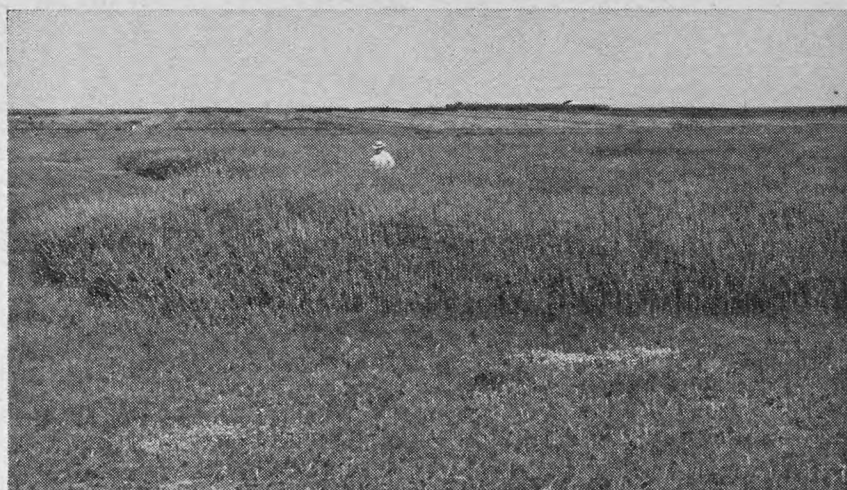
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## SOILS AND CROPS

### Wasteland Brought into Production



**I**NCREASE your forage production by bringing in unproductive areas, advises M. R. Kilcher of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. The picture shows a useless pothole that was made to produce hay at the rate of 2 tons per acre per year by seeding it to reed canary grass. This stand was 13 years old when the picture was taken, and 11 hay crops had been harvested. Hay was not made the other 2 years because water remained throughout the season.

### Cut Hay At Its Best

**F**ORAGE crops lose quality and palatability as growth advances. So cut them at the right stage. J. E. Troelsen of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says the highest level of nutrition is reached when the crop has produced 80 per cent of its maximum weight in dry hay. This is at the early bloom stage, when stems, leaves, and heads are still green. At this stage, plants contain high levels of vitamin A, protein, and sugars, and low levels of indigestible fibers. They are still highly palatable.

Harvesting and storing are also important to the nutritional value of forages. A recent British publication indicated that 42 per cent of the nutritional value is lost under normal haymaking conditions. At Swift Current, alfalfa exposed to sun, rain, and drizzle for 2 weeks after cutting showed an additional loss of 2 per cent protein, 30 per cent vitamin A, and 10 per cent of total nutritional value. Under ideal haying conditions in another alfalfa field, 24 per cent of the nutritional value was lost on the ground in broken leaves during the process of baling alone.

Mr. Troelsen says these observations show the need for greater care in hay management, and he suggests the following practices:

- Harvest the crop in the early flowering stage.
- Promote rapid drying by turning when necessary.
- Pick up before hay is too dry.
- Avoid heating and molding during storage.
- When buying hay, don't rely on weight alone. Consider its quality. ✓

### Army Flax

**A** NEW flax variety has been licensed for use in Canada. Army, developed in the United States, is long-strawed and is highly

rated for paper manufacturing. In 3 years of testing across the Prairies it has been almost equal to Redwood in yield, and reaches maturity at about the same time. Army shows more tolerance to pasmo than Redwood does, and it is resistant to rust and wilt. Seed should be available next year. ✓

### Pastures In Dry Season

**P**RODUCERS who usually take their pastures for granted, may find in a dry year that they get lower beef gains or less milk, says C. C. Cranston, Manitoba forage specialist. The answer is good pasture management, which includes these seven points:

- Don't overgraze.
- Use rotational grazing for tame pastures.
- Spray brush in native pastures.
- Pastures should be fertilized.
- Break up any pasture that is worn out.
- Locate water supplies so that pastures are grazed uniformly.
- Maintain a reserve pasture.

It's easy to overgraze, especially in a dry season. Overgrazing causes plants to lose their vigor and productivity, resulting in permanent damage to pastures, and less beef and milk per acre. Mr. Cranston reckons that through rotational grazing Manitoba dairy farmers may increase milk production by as much as 50 per cent compared with a conventionally grazed herd.

Native pasture in the province is commonly infested with western snowberry or buckbrush, and wolf willow. Often there's more brush than grass. Mr. Cranston recommends a spray of 2,4-D at 2 lb. actual acid per acre, and a second, lighter dose in the following year. The carrying capacity of native pasture can be increased by 200 to 300 per cent this way. ✓





## Prof. Patterson's 20 New Apples

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE name of George Chipman, editor of The Country Guide during the 'twenties and part of the 'thirties, is perpetuated in a new apple introduced by the Department of Horticulture of the University of Saskatchewan in the fall of 1960. Mr. Chipman was an enthusiast for fruit growing, and played a foremost part in awakening the people of the three prairie provinces to its possibilities.

The George Chipman apple is descended from the standard crab, Columbia, and pollen of the standard apple Melba, a seedling variety from McIntosh Red. Columbia is half Wild Siberian crab, and half standard apple. This makes the George Chipman apple three-quarters apple in ancestry and one-quarter wild "berried crab." It gains its size and quality from the two apples, and its hardness from the wild crab.

It is mid-season to late, ripening by the end of September,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " grown under crowded field conditions at Saskatoon without irrigation. It will doubtless be considerably larger when watered. It has the typical Delicious shape, and is described as "of good quality and very attractive."

George Chipman is only one of 20 apples and near-apples introduced by Prof. C. F. Patterson, who retired recently as head of the department of horticulture. They are all three-quarters apple in breeding and one-quarter wild crab, being grown from seed produced at Rosthern and at Saskatoon on trees of the standard prairie crabapples, most of them to pollen of standard apples sent by Arthur Mann from the federal Experimental Farm at Summerland, B.C.

Another apple of the 20 is W. A. Munro, named after an early superintendent of the federal Experimental Station at Rosthern, Sask., (since sold), and later nurseryman at Prince Albert. The W. A. Munro apple is 2" by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", "very mildly sub-acid, flavor excellent, quality the best, and a good keeper." Same descent as George Chipman.

A third apple is the Dean W. J. Rutherford, the first dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. The apple is one of the largest,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", pale yellow, but white fleshed. It is juicy and sub-acid, and the tree is precocious and a heavy fruiter. It suggests Heyer 12 somewhat, but is of better quality.

A fourth apple is James McLean, named after the first superintendent of the Forestry Nursery Station at Sutherland, Sask. It is early to mid-season, 2" by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", pale yellow

blushed with light red, "very mildly acid, good quality—outstanding."

Winter Queen is a winter apple, ripening late and a good keeper. It is up to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, sub-acid, with white flesh, "quality very fair."

Another apple which will "keep all winter" is Andrew Anderson, which ripens in mid-September, light red in color with some splashing,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " by 2", "mildly sub-acid and of good quality." ✓

## Granular Weed Killers

WEED killers are being tested in granular form, and could become the most popular for horticultural crops, according to Dr. W. J. Saidek of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Granular weed killers leave no sprayed chemical sticking to leaves, which could kill the plant. It is also convenient to need no water for application. Tests have shown that most of the common weed killers in granular form are as effective as in sprays.

The main obstacle to their widespread use is that equipment now in use does not distribute granules uniformly, nor at precise rates. The granules also cost more. ✓

## Copenhagen

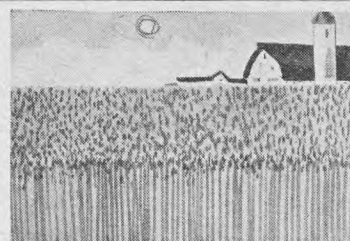


"THE WORLD'S  
BEST CHEW"

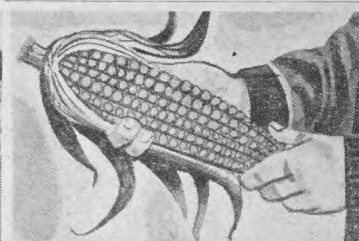
## Important year 'round aids to Clean (and more profitable) Farming

If you could *harvest* the bushels or bales stolen by plant insects, disease and weeds—if you could *sell* the meat and milk you lose to flies, grubs, and disease—you could pocket extra profits. You *can* have this extra profit by stressing *your clean-up* program in fields, on crops, on stock, in buildings. The rules are simple: use the right pesticide at the right time and *apply it right*. That's where Hudson's

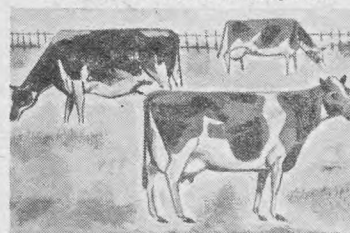
57 years of providing farmers with the right application equipment helps you. You see on this page examples of Hudson farm sprayers and dusters, each designed to make it easier to apply pesticides for best pest-killing results, in less time, without waste. To get the extra profits clean farming can give you, choose Hudson—built to last, to serve long at low cost, to save time and work.



CLEAN FIELD—Free of crop-starring weeds



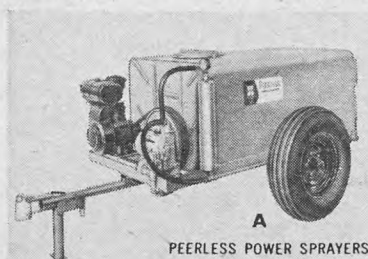
CLEAN CROP—Free of insects, plant disease



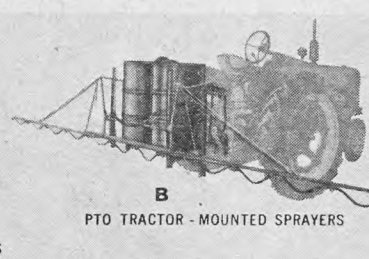
CLEAN STOCK—Free of pests, flies, grubs, lice



CLEAN BUILDINGS—Sanitary—free of dirt and germs



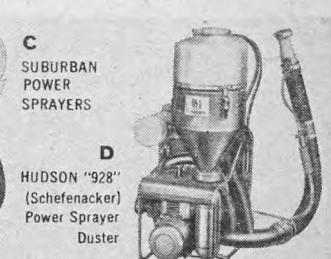
A  
PEERLESS POWER SPRAYERS



B  
PTO TRACTOR - MOUNTED SPRAYERS



C  
SUBURBAN  
POWER  
SPRAYERS



D  
HUDSON "928"  
(Schefenacker)  
Power Sprayer  
Duster

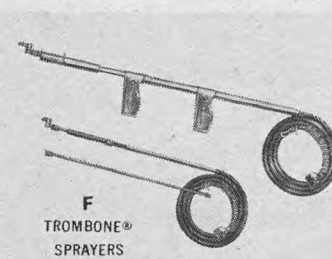
**A,B. PEERLESS POWER SPRAYERS.** A "must" for farm clean-up. Up to 400 lb. pressure to cut encrusted, germ-hiding dirt off stock floors and equipment—to drive spray into hides for grub control. Mechanical agitation and *piston* pumps to handle whitewash, other building sanitation. Up to 250-gal. capacity with 20- or 30-foot booms for fast field clean-up in forage and row crops. Endurall cylinders (only a diamond is harder), Endurall nylon valves, choice of Endurall-coated, copper-bearing or stainless steel tanks, many other features. 50 to 250 gal., 5 or 10 gpm., on wheels, trailers or skids; or tractor-mounted. Also MATADOR®.

with power-jet agitation, 15 to 100 gal., 3 gpm., 250 lb. pressure. **C. SUBURBAN, COMANDO®.** Compact  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and 10 gal. power sprayers. Just right for clean-up and sanitizing in dairy barn, hog and poultry houses, tight quarters, and lawn and garden.

**D. HUDSON "928" (SCHEFENACKER) Mist Sprayer and Duster.** Portable and powerful, blasts liquid concentrate or dry powder at tornado velocity for quick, sure pest control on small fruit, vegetables, cotton, tobacco. A "coming" machine for farm pest control.



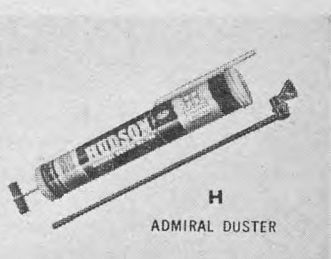
E  
COMPRESSION  
SPRAYERS



F  
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ADMIRAL DUSTER

**E. COMPRESSION SPRAYERS.** The "work-horse" of all farm sprayers. Indispensable in dairy barn and other farm buildings, in field for spot weed clean-up, in yard and garden. And Hudson makes the best; fastest, easiest charging; in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 4 gal. sizes. **F. TROMBONE® SPRAYERS.** Use with a pail for high pressure fog or long-range spray. Pistol grips for easy spraying. Telescop-

ing extension, fully adjustable nozzle. Two other models. **G. HYDRA-GUNS®.** Ideal for dairy barn. Two strokes per cow for effective fly control. Great for flowers and garden too.

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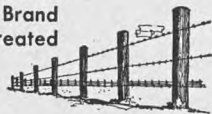
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Simple, modern building method cuts your construction costs by as much as 50%—saves you time and work. Erection is fast and simple . . . no costly foundations, scaffolding, matching or mortising. "Triple C" Brand Pressure Treated Poles and Lumber give 40 years or more of trouble-free service . . . lasting protection against rot and manure acids. And—for fences that last five times longer, insist on "Triple C" Brand Pressure Treated posts!



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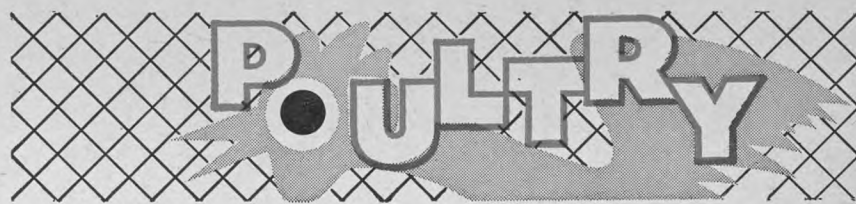
Please send me illustrated catalogue of plans for pole type construction with "Triple C" Brand pressure treated wood.

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## How Yellow Is the Yolk?

**T**HE color of the yolk has no effect on the food value of the egg, but some people find a pale yellow color unappetizing, and others object to a dark yellow yolk. For this reason, the poultry products division of the Canada Department of Agriculture has made up a yolk color chart which may become a standard for the industry.

The point is that the color of an egg yolk is determined by the pigment in the feed offered to hens. So if eggs laid by a particular flock are unpopular with housewives because of color, the problem can be overcome easily by changing the diet.

D. A. Fletcher, special projects officer with the poultry division, started work on the chart 3 years ago. Working with the National Research Council's paints and oils laboratory, he tested about 200 shades of yellow before selecting a representative group of 15. Then he and his colleagues put the 15 colors on metal discs, each of which had a hole the size of a yolk. This made it easier to identify the kind of eggs preferred by the average consumer.

The next step was to ask visitors to the Royal Winter Fair to indicate their preferences in yolks. The numbers 6 to 10 on the color chart were selected unanimously. They rejected the top 5 as too dark, and the bottom 5 as too anemic.

The new color chart could not only set a standard for all of Canada, but it could be useful in the frozen egg business, where the color of the yolk is important.

Charts can be obtained from the Canadian Government's Specification Board, Montreal Road, Ottawa, at a cost of \$15 per set.

## More About Restricted Feeding

**T**ESTS at various research centers across Canada show that bird laying ability and egg quality can be increased by imposing a feed restriction during the growing period.

At the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., range birds raised on a 30 per cent restriction of feed showed a net income advantage over full-fed birds of 20 cents, 33 cents and 52 cents per bird in the 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 test periods respectively.

However, warns poultry researcher A. T. Hill, the tests also show that before an operator can obtain full benefit from restricted feeding he must consider the following points: (1) The more nervous of the restricted birds might become scared and smother during the growing period. (2) If range grown, the birds are more liable to pick up intestinal coccidiosis, enteritis and

blackhead. (3) There is need for more trough space and extra labor.

These difficulties can't be overcome by restricting feed through adding more fiber to the ration. Studies have shown that birds fed this way tend to maintain their energy intake by consuming more feed.—C.V.F.

## Confinement Matches Range Rearing

**P**ULLETS can be raised on range or in confinement with equally good results. That's the conclusion reached by superintendent R. Chancey of the St. John's West Experimental Farm, Nfld.

Chancey split a group of 850, 8-weeks-old hybrid pullets into two equal groups, and reared one in confinement, the other on good grass range. Each group was fed a mixture of growing mash and grain free choice. At 20 weeks of age, he put the birds into similar laying pens, and observed their performance over a 92-weeks laying period.

Chancey concluded that there were no important differences between the groups in total feed consumption, mortality, final body weight, egg weight, interior egg quality, shell quality, or persistence of lay.—D.R.B.

## Supplement For Growing Turkeys

**G**ROWING turkeys will mature earlier to a well-finished bird if they are fed a protein supplement along with wheat. They need more protein to grow and finish than can be supplied by wheat alone, and the supplement also gives them needed vitamins and minerals.

Tests at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., showed that turkeys need a protein supplement of 33 to 35 per cent from 20 to 24 weeks of age. This is fed at the rate of 60 lb. of supplement per 100 birds daily. After 24 weeks, the turkeys need 40 lb. per 100 birds each day until they are marketed.

A Saskatchewan producer told poultry specialist Don Conrad that he had to spend an extra \$400 to get his turkeys ready for market because he stopped feeding a supplement for 2 weeks at 20 weeks of age. Then it took 4 weeks longer to finish them.

Another producer separates toms and hens at 20 weeks to feed the hens a little heavier. This helps to overcome the problems of feather-picking and blue-backs. Then, at 23 weeks for hens and 25 weeks for toms, he picks the best finished birds for market. This thins the flock and gives weaker birds a chance to reach market finish in 10 days to 2 weeks. The plan must be sound because over 85 per cent of his turkeys graded A last year.



## INCO DEVELOPS WORLD MARKETS FOR NICKEL

IN SWEDEN

### ATOMIC FUEL FOR RESIDENTIAL HEATING

Sweden's first industrial reactor, now under construction near Stockholm, is designed to produce both heat and power. It will feed an added 10,000 kilowatt hours of electricity into Stockholm's power network and produce enough heat to supply 12,000 suites in modern apartment blocks in the suburban city of Farsta. Swedish scientists predict that heating communities with nuclear energy will be economically feasible in their country within ten years.



IN CANADA



#### NUCLEAR POWER IS ON THE WAY

Canadian scientists and engineers conducted long-term experiments before laying plans for Canada's first atomic power plant at Chalk River.

IN THE UNITED STATES



#### NUCLEAR POWERED MERCHANT SHIP

The *N. S. Savannah*, world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, depends on nickel stainless steel for corrosion and heat resistance in its power plant.

IN ENGLAND



#### WORLD'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWER STATION

World's first large-scale nuclear power station went into operation at Calder Hall, England, in 1956.

## Nuclear power builds world markets for nickel

Nickel and nickel alloys have properties that are essential to the production of atomic power. Special alloys developed through Inco research are used in nuclear power plants to withstand extreme pressures, corrosion and intense heat in pipe lines, pumps, condensers, heat exchangers and fuel tanks.

In the search for new and better products containing nickel, Inco has always played an active role . . . developing new alloys . . . finding new ways to use existing alloys.

Canada is the world's largest producer of nickel. And Inco, through sales, research and market development operations, maintains a continuing program for the expansion of international markets for Inco nickel.

More Inco nickel than ever before will be exported to Inco's expanding world markets . . . helping to build trade balances, stimulate Canada's economic growth and create more jobs for Canadians.

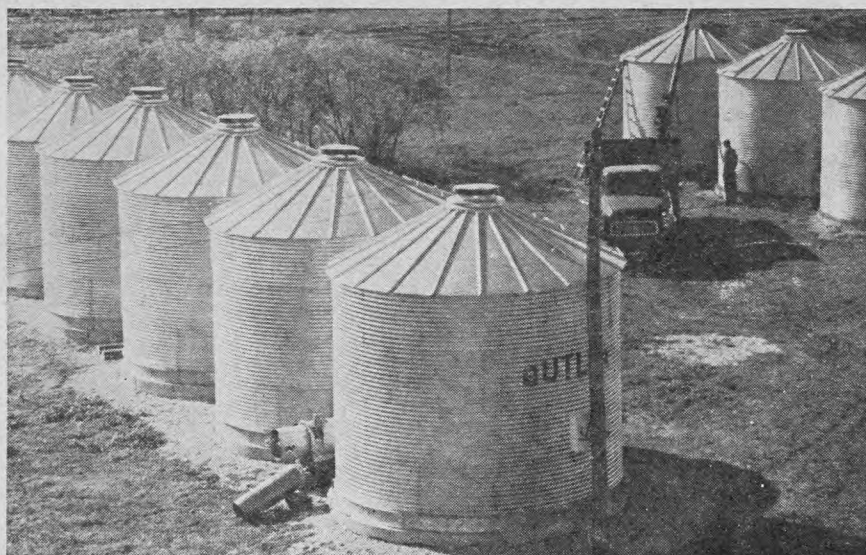
## THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

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## WET YEARS OR DRY

*Butler STOR-N-DRY® pays off*

In wet years there's no need to watch a crop deteriorate in the swath. You can harvest whenever the straw is dry enough to permit combining. Then you can dry high moisture grains to safe storage levels in the bin.

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Butler Stor-N-Dry is a proven way to dry, condition and store high-moisture grains on your farm. In a Stor-N-Dry system, bins, perforated floors, fan and heater are all engineered to work perfectly together for safest... most profitable drying. And, you get everything you need in one package.

For the full story on Butler Stor-N-Dry centers, the safest way to store and condition your own grain, write today for free booklet, "On-Farm Drying Pays."



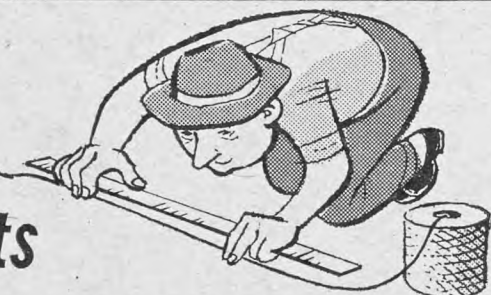
**BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (CANADA), LTD.**

New York Life Building, Dept. C, 385 St. Mary Ave., Winnipeg 1, Manitoba  
3429 Queen Elizabeth Way, Burlington, Ontario

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I've been taking a second look at all baler twine price tickets... and for my money, it's Brantford Maple Leaf Baler Twine every time! No slipshod labelling standards on this brand. When they say 10,000 feet, they mean it. In fact, they guarantee both full measure and full weight. And its knotless quality means money-saving service in the field... where it really counts!

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**THE CLEAN LOOK OF QUALITY!**

The Brantford Cordage Company  
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# FARM BUILDINGS

## Simple Stabling For Dairy Cattle

WHEN Bruce Thompson of Walkerton, Ont., sold his beef cows a year ago and bought a herd of Jerseys, he took another look at the big concrete partitions in his stable and decided it was time for a change. He wanted

Thompson discussed it with engineer Hank Bellman of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and got the idea of modifying the plan by moving the headrail forward. That is what Thompson installed. It is so satisfactory that other dairymen in the area are following his lead now.

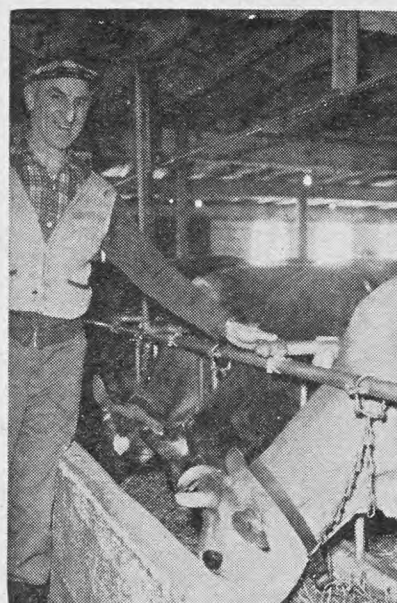
The stabling displays the herd to good advantage without stanchions to obstruct a clear view.

The water pipe runs along the top of the manger curb, where it is almost out of sight. The vacuum line hangs above the cows well out of the way. The cows are easy to keep clean, and are comfortable.

Thompson had the metal parts made by a stable equipment company, but Bellman had drawn up plans for the installation too. Anyone with his own welding equipment could follow them.

Two major changes distinguish the Thompson stabling from the standard single headrail plan. First of all, the headrail is moved 6 in. forward of the manger curb, by mounting it on the end of the stall divider which has been carried forward beyond the curb-mounted steel uprights. This permits the cows to eat under the rail without shoving against it. Next, Bellman shortened the platform by 6 in. as well. For Thompson's Jerseys, this made the platform 54 in. long. Since the cows stand further ahead anyway, there is then less chance for them to leave droppings on the platform.

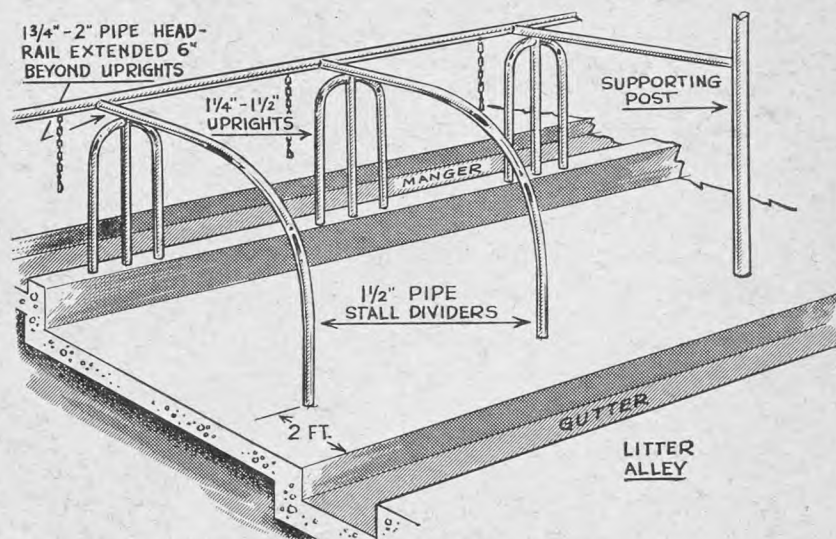
The 30-cow herd supplies fluid milk to Walkerton.—D.R.B. V



Thompson moved headrail forward so cows wouldn't scrape their necks.

new stabling that would be simple, inexpensive and comfortable.

He took a liking to the single headrail, but in looking at a few such installations, he noticed that cows had to shove against the rail when eating. This scraped hair off their necks.



Recommended Stall Dimensions

Cow Weight	Headrail Height	Stall Length	Manger Width
800 lb.	33 in.	5 ft. 0 in.	18 in.
1,000 lb.	34 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	19 in.
1,200 lb.	36 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	20 in.
1,400 lb.	37 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	22 in.



Oooh! My aching arm!



Week-end jobs around the house can be a source of pleasure and pride. If only you didn't get those sore, stiff muscles! The sooner you reach for a bottle of Absorbine Jr. the quicker your relief! Soothing, cooling Absorbine Jr. relieves your misery fast. It stimulates local blood circulation and helps to relax those sore, stiff muscles. Get Absorbine Jr.—at any drug counter.

## ABSORBINE JR.

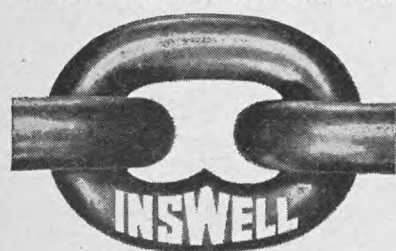
"Soothes the pain away"

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P.Q.

### For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

FARMER'S HELPER...from CM CHAIN



Electric Welded Chain

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Log and load binder chains are now available also in the exclusive Inswell HERC-ALLOY grade with a tensile strength of 125,000 lbs. per sq. in.

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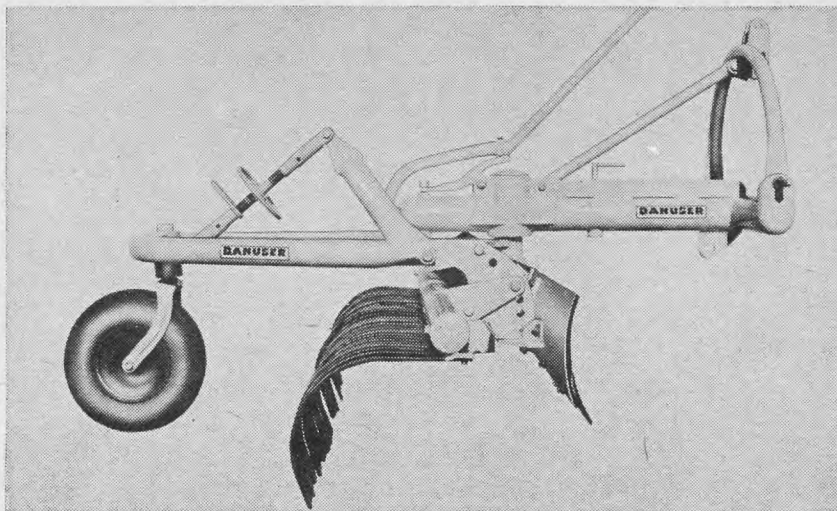
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(Formerly McKinnon  
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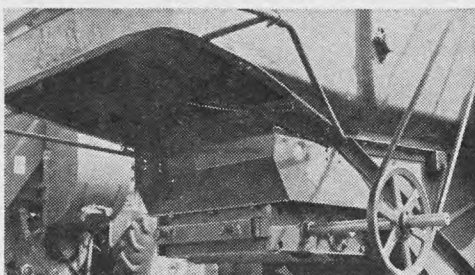
Sold by dealers across Canada



### Blade Attachments



A depth gauge wheel and rake are new attachments for this 6 ft. or 8 ft. all-purpose blade, making it a general purpose tool for spreading gravel or topsoil, grading, leveling, and mulching. The rake can be set at an angle to windrow rock or debris. (Danuser Machine Co.) (335) ✓



### Weed Controller

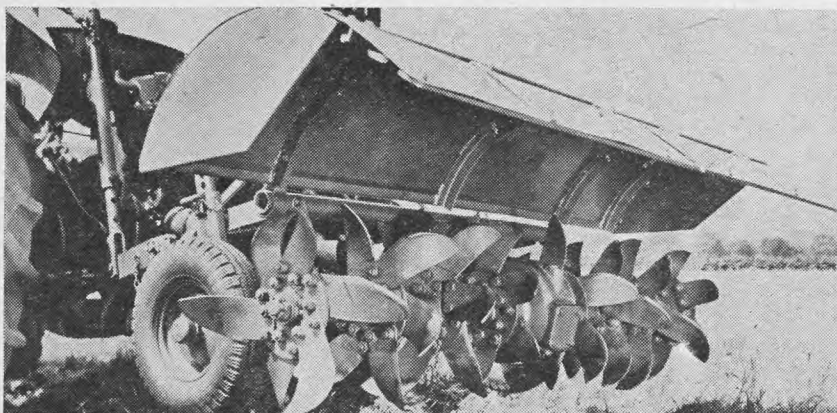
This weed control unit crushes seeds passing through the combine so they won't germinate. Another attachment collects crushed seeds and chaff for feed. The unit can be detached and used as a feed roller. (Western Weed Controls Ltd.) (336) ✓

### Self-Loader

The Loadadump weighs 250 lb. and has 6 cu. ft. capacity. It loads itself from a stockpile or by scraping the floor clean. Eliminates hand loading in barn, field, or yard. Air-cooled, 3½ h.p. engine can take it up 3:1 grade fully loaded. (Drayton Construction Equipment) (337) ✓



### Rotary Tiller



This tiller has rotary blades to slice the earth, with depth control from a light surface cut down to 9 in. It operates from normal PTO. Frame and gearbox are standard, but shaft and hood sizes are 35 in., 50 in. and 65 in., with overall offset of 15 in. (John A. Huston Co.) (338) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

# I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by  
Cy Watkins



Everybody knows the importance of balancing a dairy cow's ration... even adding a simple mineral mix to a ration can do wonders. But these days, the best dairymen carry the idea of "balance" a lot farther. They try to supply the most perfect balance of protein, major minerals, trace minerals and vitamins possible under practical farm conditions. They expect to get one or more of the following benefits.

1. **Save Feed.** A small amount of minerals and vitamins fed daily can save large amounts of other feedstuffs by improving feed efficiency and utilization.
2. **Increase Production.** If a cow is not producing at her bred-in capacity because of a mineral-vitamin deficiency, the addition of minerals and vitamins often produces surprising increases in milk production.
3. **Longer Lactation.** Many cows have an early slump in output because they have drained their body reserves of essential minerals and vitamins. With a properly balanced ration, the drop in output will be normal, giving you extra months of good production.
4. **Extra Years of Production.** Well-handled, well-nourished cows stay profitable years longer. This production from extra years in the milking line is a bonus profit of good nutrition.
5. **Better Health.** Good nutrition and good health go hand in hand. A run-down herd invites disease.

If you are not feeding a well-balanced ration now—and equally important, if your plans do not include a well-balanced ration for the future—you stand to benefit considerably through the balancing of your ration with Watkins Minerals and Vitamins.

The key question, of course, is, are you feeding a well-balanced ration? Chances are good that you aren't... especially as far as vitamins are concerned. This is because the natural sources of the many important vitamins are very unstable. But fortunately, on the Watkins recommended program, it costs very little to be sure your herd is getting guaranteed levels of these vital nutrients... in the best nutritional balance.

On the Watkins program, you balance the ration with two products... Watkins Mineral Feed For Dairy and Beef Cattle as well as Watkins Vitamin Supplement for Livestock and Poultry. Or, in cases where debilities exist, you can use Watkins M-V Special for Stock (a mineral-vitamin concentrate) until debilities are corrected.

Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, take a few minutes and discuss the Watkins recommended dairy program.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC.

Montreal - Winnipeg - Vancouver



# TIGER ROYAL

by NORAH BURKE



*Bereft of his mother's affection and training, the tiger cub learned to fend for himself, all the time growing larger and more splendid*

**Q**UIET now — Qui-et — *Quiet!* The tiger cub gave his mother a startled look, and obeyed smartly. Their food was dead and waiting for them, but apparently they had got to approach just as carefully as when they had stalked it yesterday; and the tigress was circling the kill with the utmost caution before the moon rose. The cub copied her.

He was a very small playful cub, with everything still to learn. His coat was a baby coat, soft and furry, without the sleek hairy glisten of the adult tiger. Without the bright adult color either. His teeth were milk teeth, fit to kill a piglet perhaps, or a fawn or a peacock, but nothing bigger. Later he would grow large and strong. Fangs would replace the milk teeth, and his muscles thicken till he could kill and carry off a full-grown buffalo four miles if need be, and eat the half of it at a sitting.

Then he would be a golden king. The thrones of the jungle were waiting for him, but dangerous lessons must be mastered first.

On the wild plain, rolling away before them in rough hillocks of open scrub jungle lay the dragged remains of the buffalo they had killed last night, only head and shoulders left; and these they had covered with thorn and leaf from the eyes of scavengers.

Nevertheless, two jackals were on the kill, snatching a mouthful, but nervously in case the rightful owner appeared. Suddenly one stopped and froze, facing the tigers. All the hackles on his back stood up.

In a flash both jackals bolted, and next moment the jungle was ringing with their alarm calls.

"Pheaul!" they said. "Pheaul! Pheaul!"

A hyena, his fur tainted by the smelly hole where he lived, had been prospecting from the other side of the kill. He changed his mind in a

hurry and slunk off. Later, perhaps, there would be pickings. A stinking bone?

The tigress, angry that she had been noticed and reported, relaxed into the grass to wait till the commotion was over; and the cub crouched beside her.

Last night, hours of silent roaming along forest paths—the tigress could cover twenty miles in a night—had brought them to this buffalo, at the place where a fireline crossed a timber drag—a good spot for tiger bait.

They killed it, and now for the second meal.

The cub realized that his mother was doubtful and anxious. There was always danger on the second night, yet she did not want to abandon the kill.

After a long time, she slid forward onto it, the cub following.

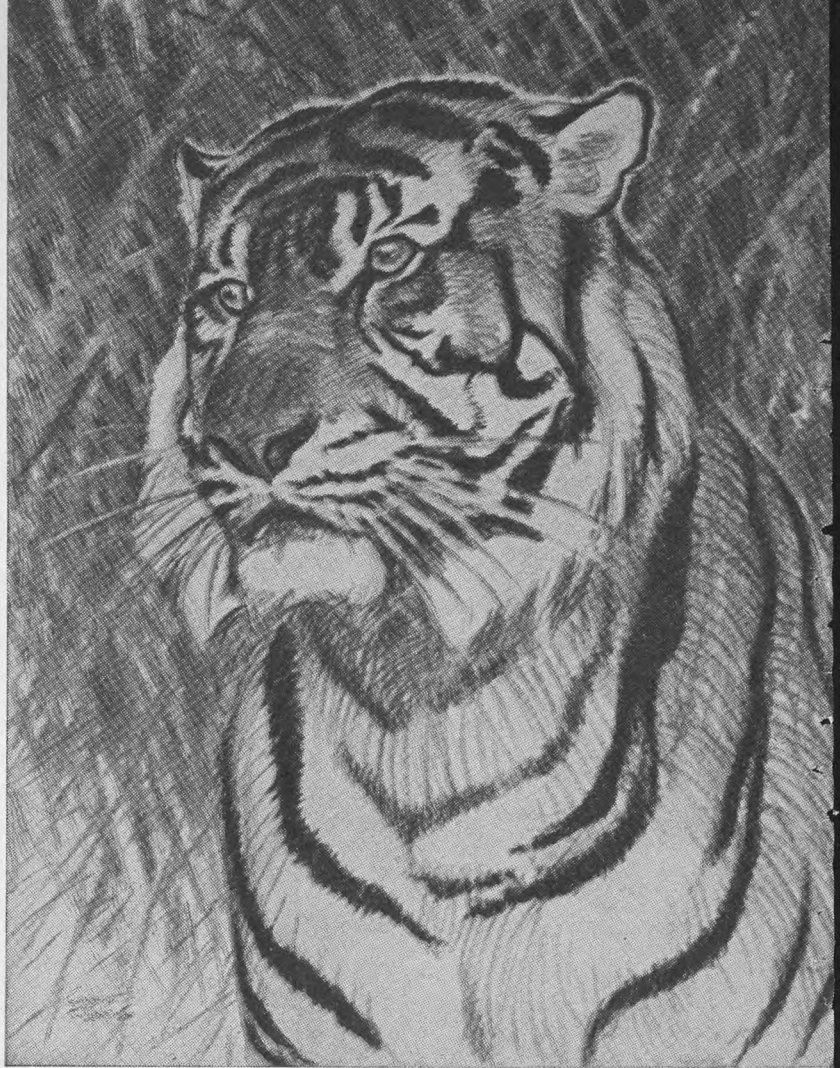
It was still pitch dark as, noisy now, they began to feed, cramming in skin, hair, bones, swallowing it in big mouthfuls, crunching and cracking the bones, bolting the coarse black sparse hair—everything. The cub gobbled away. On the lovely gamey meat in huge hunks, the crackly bones, the bit of marrow in each.

After a bit he went off to a puddle nearby to drink.

The moon was coming up over the jagged trees, when suddenly the night was split by the explosion of a heavy rifle going off, and a great roar from the tigress.

The cub nearly jumped out of his skin. Then he bolted into the jungle.

He waited about there for his mother to join him or call him, but she didn't appear.



He stood up in the grass, head up, keen and ready.

He waited two nights and two days.

By then he was getting hungry.

On the third night, ravenous, he went back, in spite of all his fright, to the spot where he had last seen her. There was no trace.

The skull and horns of the buffalo, and some of the big bones were still there, picked white, too clean and dry to smell. The hyena had got his meal, the jackals were fed, and the maggots and the small carrion birds as well. The vultures hadn't bothered, for such a little.

The cub roamed around, and by now the pangs of hunger were so severe that, although he did not know how, he knew he must find his own food. Now he must fend for himself, and learn about everything *alone*.

He remembered frogs in the pool where he had drunk. The place was alive with them, croaking and plopping in the mud, and he caught them easily. Each was nothing but a bubble of cold slime to eat, but it was food of a sort.

**F**OR a time he lived near the pond and fed on frogs, but they were not enough for the great appetite that ached in his flanks. There must be meat.

When night came, he began to pad through the jungle on endless forays as he had done with his mother. Along dried river beds, along forest tracks and firelines, on the paths made by man.

One early morning, suddenly ahead of him, he saw a herd of spotted deer grazing in a glade.

The cub gazed at them, and every nerve of his body strained toward them in an agony of desire.

He sank down and began to edge round toward them in the undergrowth to reach the place nearest to them where there was cover.

Suddenly a hind, her large ears going all the time for flies and danger, twitched them in his direction and subjected him to a prolonged stare. She stamped, and the signal alerted the whole herd.

But after a minute or two they all relaxed, began feeding again; and the cub moved closer, till he was near enough to hear the pluck and crunch of their grazing.

The tigress was circling the kill with the utmost caution.



CLARENCE TILLENUS

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENUS



When he was in the last bit of cover nearest the herd, he half rose to his feet and, swaying to and fro twice to take aim and get up speed, he suddenly launched himself at a gallop toward the deer.

He was almost on them before they saw him. In a moment they were in full flight, with a drum of small hooves on hard ground, flashing away through the trees, getting away from him quite easily.

His gallop slowed to a canter, a trot. He came to a stop, snarling his disappointment.

At that moment, a crow, disturbed, flapped up out of the undergrowth a little way off and perched in a tree, wiping its beak on the branch.

The cub moved instantly toward the spot where the bird must have been feeding. Soon he got the smell of the carrion — a bit of sambhur, another tiger's leavings.

He was too hungry to be particular, and he lay down and gorged on the maggoty meat. Then, feeling a lot better, nice and full, he got up and moved to find water. Cleaning his claws on the way, by standing up and scratching them all down the bark of a tree, where the marks would remain for a long while.

There was a pool between rocks, not yet dried out, and the last little chuckle of water coming in at the head. There was even a maidenhair fern trembling under a drip.

He slumped in with a heavy flop that sent water washing up the rock. It was fresh and cool, just right. He lay there panting, beginning to be troubled by flies, his eyes closing, jerking open, closing, till finally they pressed shut and he slept.

The day strengthened, drowsy with bees. A golden oriole piped.

Presently the cub woke up, came swashing out onto the sand to shake and dry and sleep some more in the damp shadows.

FOR two or three days there was no need to feed again, but inexorably the time came, and he began to pace once more through the jungle, knowing nothing and ravenously hungry.

The monkeys and jungle fowl saw him from their tree tops, and spread the news. So did many others, and the moment his presence was known in any area, everyone was alert.

There were peacocks in the open heathy ground such as tigers like near the jungle; and for all their brilliant colors, he sometimes mistook one for a tree-stump in the distance. They had the sharpest eyes of all, but the cub set himself to stalk one, lunging out of grass onto his prey.

With a screech the great bird rose, a few inches in front of him, and he leaped again and caught its tail, felt the tug of the tough long beautiful plume in his mouth.

Glittering blue and green feathers flew off in all directions; and the grass was blown flat by the wind of the great beating wings as the peacock struggled along, squawking, dragging the cub over the ground.

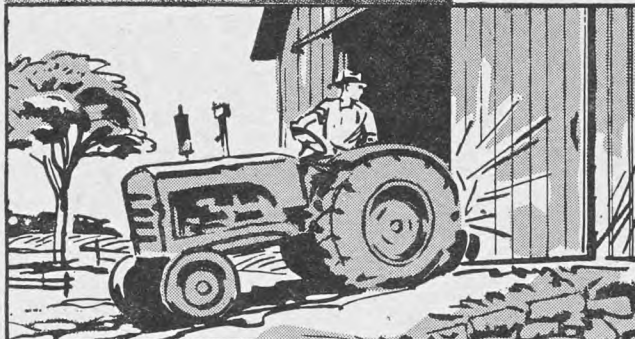
Then the bird dropped.

(Please turn to next page)

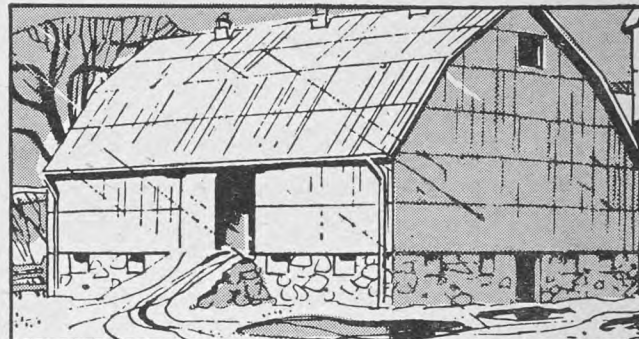


# Look how DOFASCO PREMIER GALVANIZED STEEL

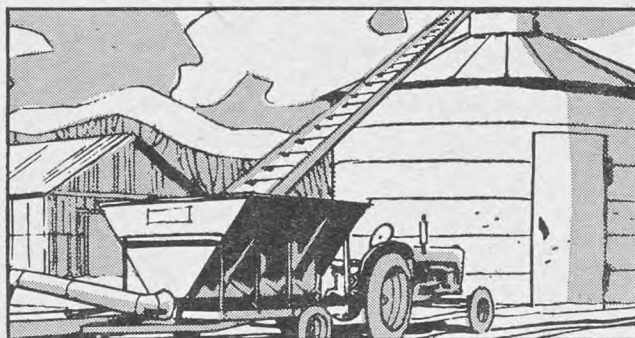
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saves you money!**



**STANDS UP TO THE JOB.** Inherently stronger than any other roofing or siding material, Dofasco PREMIER Galvanized Steel stands up to heavy impact of machinery and livestock. It's the finest investment you can make for the future.



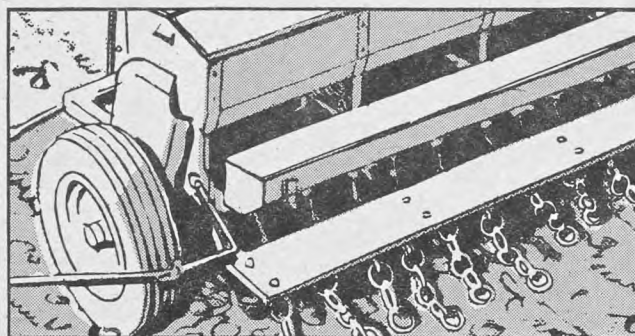
**PROTECTS AGAINST LOSS.** With its extraordinarily high melting point, PREMIER Galvanized Steel provides excellent fire protection for stock, equipment and grain. By comparison, steel is 1½ times safer than other metals commonly used in farm buildings.



**REDUCES MAINTENANCE.** The tight zinc coating on Dofasco PREMIER provides new values in resistance to rust and weather . . . assures long, dependable service with little or no maintenance.



**SAVES ON CONSTRUCTION COSTS.** Because of its great strength, full roof sheathing is rarely required when you use PREMIER Galvanized Steel. May normally be secured to purlins placed on 24" or 36" centres. Brings substantial savings in time, labour, money and materials.



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Indoors or out . . . on barns, bins, sheds, feeders, heating ducts . . . wherever there's a place for steel, Dofasco PREMIER serves you better. That's because the zinc coating on PREMIER is bonded so tightly to steel that repeated hammering, bending or forming will not expose the base metal to moisture and corrosion. Rust has no place to start! Products and buildings look better, last far longer. Available now from your farm equipment dealer or distributor in sheet, coil or pre-formed sections.





Spurred claws struck at the tiger, but he got the peacock by the head and killed it.

Then he fed, spitting out mouthfuls of feathers, but getting his meal all the same, snapping the splintery bones and digesting them easily.

It was his first real kill, and he rose from it with a sense of power, walked away with heavy footfalls from the debris of sapphire feathers, roaring his satisfaction and content.

After that there was a crippled cow on one of the grazing lands, then a buffalo calf or two.

INEVITABLY he became a nuisance round the villages, as young tigers often do, especially as he grew strong and large and turned into a splendid tiger with all the jungle at his feet. He had learned as a baby never to return to a kill, so he was likely to live long. But this meant he must kill more often than he otherwise would do; and cattle stragglers were easier prey than the sambhur of the forests, the wild pig and porcupine, and the nilghai antelopes of the scrub.

Finally the enraged buffalo graziers planned revenge. The tiger

was known to be lying up in heavy grass after a kill, and they took their buffaloes into it to trample and gore him to death. Although he fed on buffaloes, a herd concerted could kill the killer.

The tiger heard the loud and angry snort of the animals as they got his wind; and he rose to his feet with a first sink of fear inside him. With a feeling—an emptying of the stomach at the prospect of death.

Now the trial of strength between man and himself was come.

He stood a moment, head up, keen and ready, making up his mind.

Then he slid through the grass, away from them without even a whisper of the thick tall dry blades through which he passed.

But there, ahead of him, were more buffaloes. Being upwind, this lot hadn't scented him yet, but information was reaching them from the others, and they too were now beginning to snort and toss and paw the ground as they trampled their way forward toward the tiger, stamping the ten-foot grass flat.

He slipped away sideways.

More buffaloes.

He was surrounded.

He stood there, undecided. Dropped his great head and sent a terrible growl rolling over the ground toward them.

At the sound there was a moment's pause, then a yell from human throats, and the buffaloes broke into a charge. He was their enemy, and they were going to get him at last.

HE broke away from them at a fast stride, turning, ranging up and down as they crowded in.

Out of the tall grass all round him burst the great curved horns clanking together, and the stamping feet, as they blundered down onto him.

The cornered tiger crouched, roaring defiance.

A sea of tossing horns and hot breath and white eyes rolled in upon him.

At the moment when they reached him, he sprang with a roar, ten foot into the air, straight into the jaws of death. Up over the first heads and long boney black backs — up onto the enraged animals.

He landed on their backbones, a quicksand of squealing buffaloes under his feet, and he bounded and galloped across them, over the cruel horns and the dangerous gaps opening between them, to let him down among their feet — over — over — with a leaping roar, to spring down beyond them and race for the jungle.

He traveled into remote forests, up the Himalayas, almost to the snowline, where oak and pine trees grew, and goldenrod and ferns. Here he lived; and his beauty, strength and cunning increased. Here he hunted his natural food and grew larger than most other tigers — splendid, royal. Till the ruff of hair was almost like a mane, and his great striped body glowed rich and dark in the forest. He took a mate and begat sons. And the sun shone and the rain fell, and the moonlight, upon this tiger, one of the last of the great carnivores whose day is numbered — who have inhabited the earth since primal times. V

"Tiger Royal" is the second of three wildlife stories by Norah Burke to appear in The Country Guide this year. This distinguished English author writes from firsthand observation of living creatures in their natural haunts. "Tiger Royal" is another of the 21 stories to appear in her book "Jungle Picture" published in England by Cassell.



## HOW MANY BANKING SERVICES WILL BE AVAILABLE HERE?

A complete range of banking services — because this is the site of a new branch of a chartered bank / Future customers will come here to do all their banking, because only in a chartered bank is it possible for all banking to be done under one roof / Each branch, large or small, offers a full banking service, from cashing a cheque to financing foreign trade. Each has a staff trained and eager to render the high standard of service that features chartered banking in Canada.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY



# Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women



[Miller Services photo]

## June Thoughts

*The sky is like the willowware  
Which claimed Great-Grandma's fondest care.  
The clouds are like the wool she spun;  
The dear soul's work was never done.  
Yet, when I see the new-clad trees  
A-curtsyng to their Queen, the breeze,  
I think of her in frills and all,  
The beauteous belle of every ball.*

*There is a carpet on the earth  
All green and gold, a thing of worth;  
The counterpart was in her room,  
The rarest gift of Persia's loom.  
The lilacs scenting every place  
Are like her gown with dew for lace.  
The pansies, friendly, kind and wise  
Remind me, always, of her eyes.*

*With hint of roses from afar  
I see again the tall blue jar  
Wherein she kept her rose-leaf hoard,  
For, "Child," said she, "None can afford  
To waste of loveliness one jot,  
Be it a flower, deed or thought."  
Great-Grandma, many years have gone  
And still your memory lingers on  
As fragrant as your jar of blue  
For June's personified by you.*

—VERNA JEAN FISHER.

## How to Stay Young

**W**ITH each new pronouncement regarding our lengthening life span, do you wonder just what this will mean to you personally? We can now expect to live many years longer than either our parents or grandparents ever thought possible. But if these years are to be worthwhile happy years, doesn't it seem wise to make some preparation for them?

How do we plan to use our time when circumstances suggest we retire to a less active life? What is our personal attitude toward older people now? Can we stay young? Our answers become extremely important when we realize that, according to the estimates of Canada's commission on economic prospects, there's likely to be a 93 per cent increase in the number of people over 60 years of age by 1980.

Our way of life has changed drastically even within the past decade, and there's no reason why we should expect these changes to be less drastic in the years ahead. Today young families most frequently choose to live in smaller homes, apart from their elders. Some older folk, no longer the heads of households, often feel estranged because family life today does not have a specific place for them. They want, and seek, essentially the same satisfactions that make life rewarding at all ages.

We live in what has been called the golden age of youth. But is youth not a state of mind rather than a time of life? To help us maintain this state of mind we will need the companionship of those of our own age group. But we will also need the imaginative, starry-eyed affection of little friends. We'll recognize and share when we can the inspirational attitudes of young people and give them oppor-

tunities to display their special talents. And we will require opportunities to use our minds and hands at the level best suited to our physical and mental needs.

You have met countless numbers of people—old in years but young of heart and thought—who are full of the joy of living. They express this love of living in many different ways; and they do have the wisdom that comes with experience.

Actual retirement need not pose a problem for those who prepare for it mentally, physically and spiritually. As a start, it's wise to watch our present attitudes to older people. If we find them too talkative, too set in their ways and inclined to dominate others, overly eager to hang onto their possessions, it's time to watch for these qualities in ourselves. At the same time, it's wise to bring to later years developing interests in people, in community services, in such creative pursuits as reading, writing, arts and crafts, and indoor and outdoor activities suited to our years.

Summing up, the answer to the question of how to stay young, of how to achieve what is best for us as individuals and as families, will largely resolve itself by the extent to which we enrich our own lives, the degree to which we maintain our own self-esteem, and the degree to which we are loved and can love others.

Most of all let's heed the philosopher who said of the traditional three score years and ten that while "the first forty years furnish the text, the remaining thirty supply the commentary without which the text cannot be properly understood."—E.F.





## CHEESE PAN BREAD

step recipe for a most delicious novelty batter bread. **No kneading required!** It is the ideal complement to soups, salads, cold cuts, and really yummy just as bread 'n' spread!

### CHEESE PAN BREAD

*You'll need:*

- ½ c. milk
- 2 tsps. granulated sugar
- 1¼ tsps. salt
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 well-beaten eggs
- 2¾ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ c. grated Parmesan and Romano cheese (it comes, mixed, in a little shaker carton)
- Few grains pepper
- ¼ tsp. dry mustard

1. Scald milk; stir in the 2 tsps. sugar, salt and butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for results you can count on! Try this step-by-

mixture, eggs and 1¾ c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Combine cheese, pepper and mustard; stir into batter. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a thick batter—about 1 c. more. Cover with a damp tea towel. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours.

3. Stir down batter. Divide between 2 greased 8-inch round layer cake pans and spread evenly. Sprinkle, if desired, with a little more of the cheese. Cover loosely with waxed paper. Let rise until almost doubled in bulk—about 45 mins. Bake in a mod. hot oven (375°) 25 to 30 mins. Serve warm or reheated with butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine. Makes 2 round loaves.

Get this beautifully illustrated, full colour recipe booklet, "When you Bake—with Yeast". Send 25¢ in coin or 10 empty Fleischmann's Yeast envelopes to:

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## Saucepan Shopping?

**W**HAT do you use as often as a saucepan? If you take this kitchen utensil for granted, you might be surprised to find what variety is available in size, shape, and material. Here are some points to consider before adding a new saucepan to your kitchen stock.

The material used in a saucepan affects the service it will give and the care it must be given. Materials commonly used in saucepans are aluminum, iron, stainless steel, vanadium stainless steel, porcelain enamel, heat resistant glass and a heat resistant ceramic.

**Aluminum** is a soft material. Saucepans made of it may be cast or formed from sheet metal. It distributes heat evenly, absorbs heat when it has a dull finish, and is easily darkened by alkalis in food and water.

**Cast iron**, an old favorite, heats slowly but evenly. It is heavy to handle. Cast iron improves with use as fat fills the pores, making food less likely to stick. It will rust if not properly dried.

**Stainless steel**, while more expensive, is practically indestructible. It does not spread heat evenly but can be improved by adding an aluminum or copper bottom. Stainless steel is easily cleaned and cared for but discolors when overheated.

**Vanadium stainless steel** features two surface layers with a radiant heat core made of a special alloy sandwiched in between. Heat spreads evenly over the sides as well as the bottom. This type of stainless steel will not tarnish or discolor. Vanadium stainless steel utensils are very expensive.

**Enamelware** is really glass fused to a steel base by high-temperature firing. This produces a smooth, non-porous surface which is easy to clean. Better grades of enamelware are resistant to acids and not so readily marked by spoons. All enamelware will crack and chip if roughly handled. Enamelware is popular for cooking white sauces and custards.

**Heat resistant glass**, with its hard, smooth surface, is easily cleaned. Glass utensils should be protected from sharp changes in temperature and from boiling dry. Use glassware on top of the range only if it is made for that use.

**Heat-resistant ceramic** utensils do not react to sudden temperature change; they can be taken from freezer chill to baking oven heat. The smooth, creamy-white surface is easily cleaned, and any dark marks can be scoured away. This line is more expensive than heat-resistant glass.

### Check Points

1. A good saucepan should be flat-bottomed, with nearly straight sides. The join between sides and bottom should be rounded for easy cleaning.

2. The top edge of the pan should be smooth, dull-edged, and so constructed that there are no crevices

to catch and hold dirt or food particles.

3. Check for good balance. If the handle is too heavy for the pan, it can be easily tipped over when small amounts are being cooked.

4. The handle should be securely attached to the pan. One of the most satisfactory constructions is electric spot welding which leaves a perfectly smooth, easily cleaned join. In cast utensils, the shank of the handle is cast as an integral part of the pan. The handle is usually attached to this shank by a screw.

5. Handles should be made from a material which will not conduct heat. They should be impervious to moisture and slip-resistant.

6. When selecting a saucepan, pick it up to check that the handle is long enough to be grasped firmly. It should be large enough that your fingers will not cramp holding it, and should have no sharp edges. Metal rivets or shanks in a plastic handle may grow uncomfortably hot, so see that they are set in far enough that your hand does not touch them. Handles vary in design and you will find some more comfortable to your hand than others.

7. Look for a non-heat-conducting handle on the saucepan cover. It should be large enough to be easily grasped without hazard of burned fingers.

8. A tight-fitting cover is desirable to keep steam in the pan and provide uniform cooking. It also permits cooking with low heat in the smallest possible amount of water. This is important in retaining the food value in the foods being cooked. V

## The Things I Need

*When shopping for The Things I Need,*

*No matter how I try  
I cannot keep from looking at  
The Things I Want To Buy . . .  
Those lovely, useless luxuries  
On which my daydreams feed.  
And who can say that they are not  
The Things I Really Need?*

—NORMA McLAIN STOOP.



**Our kitchen just is not the same.  
Mom welted wax over an open flame.**



# Invitation to Learning

*This Manitoba community uses its film council  
service as a window on the world*

by ELVA FLETCHER



(Guide photo)  
Margaret Kehler shows 4-H members Henry Bergen and Bruce Peters how to project film properly. She's also trained many of the community's adults as volunteer projectionists.

**W**HAT is a film council? Why are some film councils more successful than others? What is such a council's role in the rural community? In other words, why such an association at all? I often asked myself these questions. Recently I found some of the answers in the rural municipality of Rhineland in the south-central part of Manitoba. For a time films were not generally accepted by this community's predominantly Mennonite population. Now they're an accepted part of its educational program. Why?

A film council, of course, is nothing more than a rather loosely knit educational organization within a community. Its basic purpose: to provide an informative type of film service within that community. Local groups, such as schools, churches, business and service groups may be members. Each one appoints a member to the council; the council provides the equipment (projector and films).

For example, when I called into the Altona-Gretna Film Council office recently, Frank Zacharias, principal of Kronsthal School was selecting a number of films. The school is a Council member and he explained that he'd arranged to borrow them for a parent-teacher meeting of some forty farm people that evening.

The Altona-Gretna Film Council shares office space with the district's co-operative federation

which is simply but efficiently set up to handle the films which people like Mr. Zacharias borrow. Part of one wall holds a cabinet with individual slots for films. A conveniently high counter provides work space for checking film in and out and for splicing broken film; drawers hold such supplies as catalogs, the mimeographed instructions for projectionists, log books for films and projectors.

How does the service operate? The Altona-Gretna Council charges an annual membership fee of \$10 for the use of projector and films. If a group wants film service only, the fee is \$5.

Its 5-member executive comes from varied groups. Rev. John Kunkel, of St. John's Lutheran Church at nearby Rosenfeld, heads the executive. Its other members are school board representative William Harms, of Gretna; John L. Fehr, an Altona business man; Ben A. Klassen, Halbstadt school teacher; and Mrs. Henry Goertzen, of the Altona Women's Institute. Clare Morin, of the Federation of Southern Manitoba Co-operatives, is secretary-treasurer.

There are few rules: only persons properly qualified can operate the council projectors; no admission charge may be made where council projectors and films are used; the film user is responsible for any serious damage to film.

**A**T the moment the council has 36 members out of a potential of 100, and 20 of them are schools within the municipality. As might be expected, the schools are, by far, the largest users of Council services. District 4-H clubs are members through affiliation with the Rhineland Agricultural Society which is a member. Five community churches of various denominations are members. So are the local women's institute and the women's co-operative guild. Local business is represented as are the local game and fish association and the chamber of commerce. Even employees of the local radio station formed a group to take out a membership.

Requests for the loan of equipment and film are now beginning to outstrip the supply. The Council has three projectors, a slide projector, as well as film splicing and cleaning equipment, and is responsible for its upkeep and maintenance.

How can the Council afford this kind of equipment on its limited budget? Well, the Council purchased one projector; a group of schools placed their projector at the disposal of the Council; the local co-operative federation did the same. The schools find the arrangement works well for them because they can now draw on more than one projector.

Regular training sessions in the art of good film projection techniques are a part of the

Council program. For example, the day I visited the Council office two members of the Buffalo Brook 4-H Corn and Poultry Club — teen-agers Henry Bergen and Bruce Peters — were learning how to run the projector from 18-year-old Margaret Kehler. Margaret has already conducted over 20 training sessions since the first of the year.

Henry and Bruce learned how to operate the projector and how to handle film. One of the Council's problems is keeping film in good repair and Margaret emphasized to the boys that "you don't ever try to mend film with scotch tape, pins or paper clips."

**T**HE Council draws on several sources for film. These include Canada's National Film Board, the Southern Manitoba Film Federation of which it is a member, and the University of Manitoba's film library. There are other sources, of course, but these are the three main ones.

The Film Board circulates a series of "basic" programs to schools in the municipality. Its basic program E, for example, contains four films: "Background to Federation" pictures a little of life in the West Indies; "Tapping Canada's Resources" carries its audience to some of the sites where natural resources are being developed; "La Merle" is a cartoon-like film which features a French folk song about a black bird; and one other film for grown-ups is included.

As a member of the Film Federation, the Council also gets a parcel of films every two months. The Federation, for an annual fee of \$100, centralizes film purchase and service for the film councils and libraries across the southern part of the province. It circulates 15 film blocks each containing 25 films—among its 15 members on a pre-arranged schedule. The film subjects, of course, are concerned with practically every aspect of life today.

The Council also draws on the Federation's Resource Library. Set up with the help of the NFB, it contains 20 of the best current NFB films on a wide range of subjects. Home landscaping, poisons and pests, outstanding people, family life, radiation and prejudice are a few of the subjects.

Here's a community where films serve their best purpose. As Rev. Kunkel explains it, "a film is used as an educational tool, not as an end in itself." And perhaps this is the reason I came away from this community convinced that good documentary and educational films are one of our most powerful means of communication. To rural communities like this one, they've opened a wider window on the world and become an important part of community life.

## For best results from film . . .

- ✓ Have the screen in line with, or conforming to a seating arrangement planned to give the most satisfactory viewing position.
- ✓ If possible, position the projector solidly (preferably on a high stand) at eye level.
- ✓ Place the speaker at ear level height; angle it to accommodate the audience; adapt sound to the volume most suitable for the area in use.
- ✓ Secure electric cords firmly to reduce the danger of someone stumbling over them.
- ✓ Permit only trained projectionists to handle projector and film.
- ✓ Rewind films immediately after use and replace them in their respective containers.
- ✓ Keep film off the floor. After rewinding, fasten the film end with adhesive tape. ✓



## IN THE KITCHEN

# Garden Fresh Foods

by GWEN LESLIE



Fresh asparagus, cooked upright in bundles, brings a taste of summer to the dinner table. Browned butters or a mushroom cheese sauce enhance it.

[Bernard L. Lewis Inc. photo]

THE crisp newness, the freshness, the fragrance and bright colors, the downright palate-pleasing goodness of garden-grown fruits and vegetables is ours again—June's gift to our salad bowls, tea tables and dinner menus.

Two of the earliest garden treats have much in common. It's the stalk we harvest of both asparagus and rhubarb. Both are best served directly from garden to table. The colorful young stalks in each case are the most flavorful, tender and juicy, so select these for table service and for preserving.

When cutting asparagus, remember that it is a sprout and develops a woody stalk as the bud grows. Choose firm, bright green stalks with compact tips. If they cannot be cooked and served immediately, wash and dry well and store them in an air-tight plastic bag or covered container in the refrigerator. To prepare asparagus for cooking, break off the stalks as far down as they snap easily. The stalk breaks with a snap where the woodiness begins. Remove any loose scales from the stalk with a pointed knife. Wash asparagus thoroughly using a soft brush to remove all sand. Leave stalks whole or cut in half.

To cook asparagus: Tender tips and tougher stalks will cook evenly if the stalks are tied in loose bundles and placed tips up in a coffee percolator, deep saucepan, or half of a double boiler. Pour in boiling water halfway up the stalks in depth. Add salt around the stalks, allowing  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon for 6 servings, and avoid sprinkling the salt on the asparagus tips. Cover the percolator, or deep saucepan, or invert other half of double boiler over top of asparagus tips. Bring water back to a boil, reduce heat and boil gently until stalks are just fork tender (6 to 10 min., according to the stalk size). The tender tips will cook in the steam from the water boiling around the stalks.

**Browned Butter-Lemon Sauce:** Brown  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter in a saucepan. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice, mix well and serve over 6 servings of hot cooked asparagus. Garnish with parsley.

### Rhubarb Basted Broiled Chicken

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 c. rhubarb, cut         | 2 T. lemon juice   |
| in 1 in. pieces           | 2 T. butter        |
| 2 tsp. dry mustard        | 2 c. water         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg | Broiling chicken   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt   | quarters or pieces |
| 7 T. brown sugar          |                    |

Combine cut rhubarb with other ingredients in a large saucepan. Cover and simmer for 15 min. Brush chicken pieces well with melted butter and place in a shallow pan, skin side down. Broil 15 to 20 min. on each side or until done, basting twice with melted butter and every 5 min. with rhubarb baste and pan drippings. To serve, pour remaining baste over broiled chicken on a warm platter.

### Baked Rhubarb Pudding

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 c. prepared    | $\frac{3}{8}$ c. sugar       |
| rhubarb          | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cinnamon  |
| 2 c. white bread | 2 eggs                       |
| cubes            | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk       |
| (2- or 3-day-old | 1 T. butter                  |
| bread)           | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. brown sugar |

Wash, trim and cut enough rhubarb in small cubes to yield 2 cups fruit. Remove crusts from 2- or 3-day-old bread and cube enough to yield 2 cups measure. Add bread cubes to rhubarb. Sprinkle fruit and bread with sugar and cinnamon, mix lightly, and turn into a greased 6-cup casserole. Beat eggs slightly; stir in milk and pour over fruit mixture. Dot with butter and cover the casserole. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., then remove cover and continue baking until pudding is set (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer). You may test for doneness by inserting a silver knife into the pudding center — it should come out clean. Sprinkle brown sugar over the top of the pudding and broil until sugar is bubbly. Serve warm with pouring cream. Yields 5 or 6 servings.

### Dainty Fruit Tarts

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 c. sweetened               | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sliced straw- |
| rhubarb sauce                | berries                        |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced pine- | 8 tart shells, baked           |
| apple, canned                | Whipped cream                  |
| or fresh                     | Pineapple wedges               |
|                              | and strawberries               |

To make rhubarb sauce: Cut enough rhubarb into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. pieces to yield 4 cups. Combine in a saucepan with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt; cover and bring to a boil. Simmer 4 min. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup plus 2 T. sugar,  $\frac{1}{8}$  tsp. each of cinnamon, ground cloves and nutmeg. Simmer, covered, for 3 or 4 min. until just tender. Chill.

To fill tart shells, combine rhubarb sauce, diced pineapple and sliced strawberries. Pile into tart shells, cover with whipped cream and garnish with pineapple wedges and whole strawberries. Makes 8 tarts. ✓

## On Preserving Wild Strawberries

by GLORIA LOGAN

I BOTTLED a little bit of summer today and the heady smell of ripe fruit hangs like a benediction in the kitchen. The label on each small jar reads "Wild Strawberries" but that is wrong, or at least, incomplete. Each jar contains a great deal more.

There is a sweet fragrance about strawberries which no other fruit seems to have. Long before you stoop in the grass to find the strawberries hanging like garnets from their stems, you can smell them. And they taste the way some sweet grasses smell . . . ever so slightly perfumed. It's the summer's essence.

To do it right, one should sit down in the grass to pick wild strawberries. Deftly, you separate the grass and search.

Summer does not yield her treasure to those who seek lightly. The fruit hangs hidden under the broad leaves, or lies lightly on the warm earth. One has to look closely.

The ripe berries lie warm in your hand and should you pop one in your mouth (and who could resist the crimson temptation?) it is warm and tastes like the sun and rain, and all the good things of summer. The juices may stain the hands, but that is of no importance. Stain of such toil as this is a badge to be worn proudly.

As you pick, the birds sing above your head. The chattering of sparrows, the trilling carol of a robin, the sweet warbling of a tree swallow . . . all these sounds you pick when you go picking wild strawberries.

Such treasure must be bottled swiftly to capture and hold all the sounds and fragrances of the day. You pop your strawberries into an open kettle and put them over the flames of the old wood stove. And they simmer gently, releasing their mysterious bouquet and filling the house with summer.

Next winter, when the trees stand gaunt and bare and the snow slants across the windows, I shall go down cellar and bring up a bottle of strawberries.

As I spread a little of the preserves on my biscuit, I will remember today. I will hear again the birds singing and smell the hot sun on the grass. No matter that the wind is shrieking around the house, and snow lies on the pasture where the strawberries grew. It will be summer again in my kitchen, as it will come again to the field and meadows where summer hides her scarlet treasures for those who seek them. ✓

### So Sorry

The error was ours! To the ingredients listed for the One-Egg Chocolate Cake in the May recipe page, please add 1 egg. It should be blended into the creamed butter-sugar mixture.



[Canadian Spice Association photo]

These dainty dessert tarts are quickly and easily prepared with baked tart shells, a sweetened sauce of tangy garden rhubarb, pineapple and berries.



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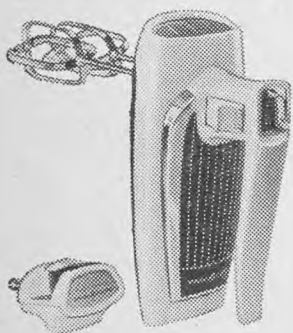






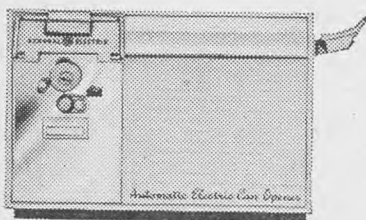
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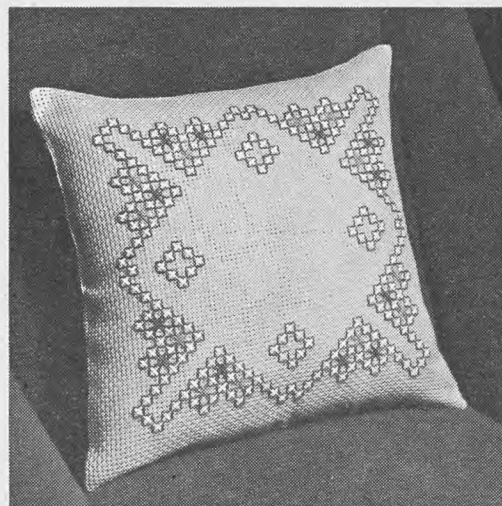
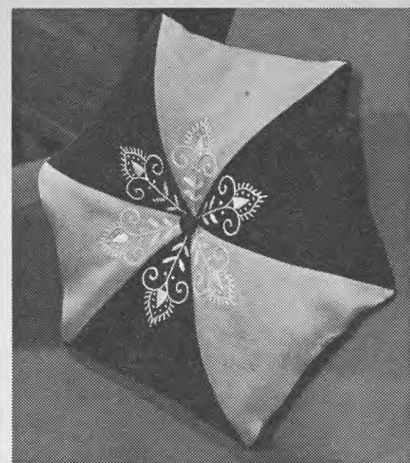


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## HANDICRAFTS

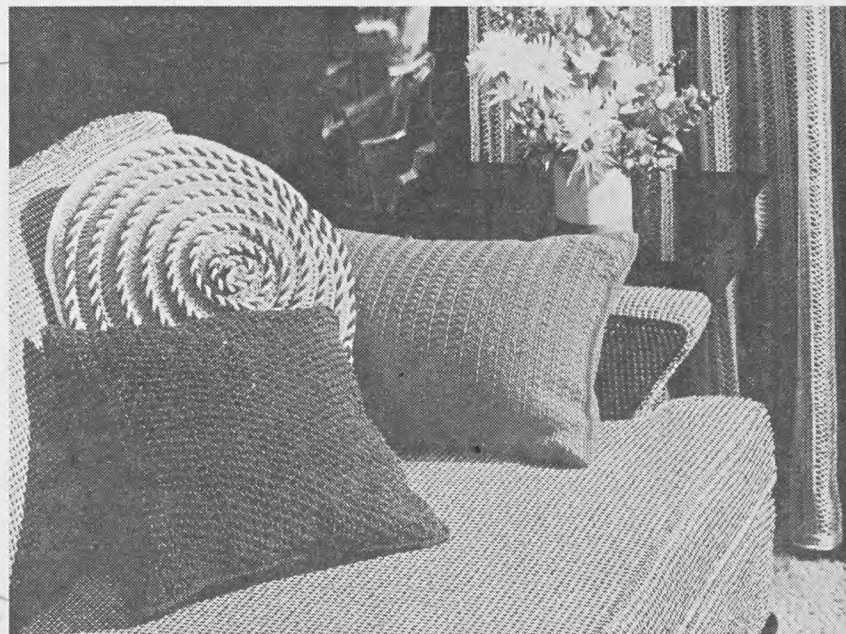
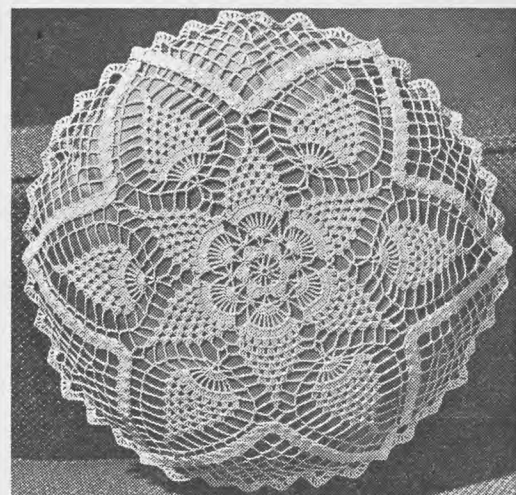
### Cushion Covers

Leaflet No. E-7704 offers a full size drawing of this embroidery design and one keyed for the Stem, Satin, Blanket, Daisy and French Knot stitches used. Directions for making the hexagonal cushion are included. Leaflet price is 10¢.



The cross stitch, the triple cross stitch, and the Holbein stitch embroidered on this cushion cover are diagramed on Leaflet No. E-7546; price 10¢.

The pineapple crochet pattern given on Leaflet No. C-A-126, 10¢, may be sewn on a round pillow as shown, or used as a doily. Finished diameter measures 12 in.



Leaflet No. C-S-464, 10¢, features instructions for 3 cushion covers and the hairpin lace drapery. Two cushion covers are crocheted; one is of hairpin lace for which the basic steps are diagramed and explained on the leaflet.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



# Something for Summer



No. 9772. A jaunty slacks and shirt set shows 2 of 6 sportswear co-ordinates included in this pattern envelope. Others are a hooded overblouse,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -sleeved; a front-buttoned full skirt; slim Bermuda shorts; and short shorts. Subteen sizes 8s, 10s, 12s, 14s; 40¢.



No. 9784. Square-necked, with elasticized back, this bloomer sunsuit has its own raglan-sleeved beach coat. Pattern includes a ruffled bra and pants sunsuit. Girls' 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 40¢.



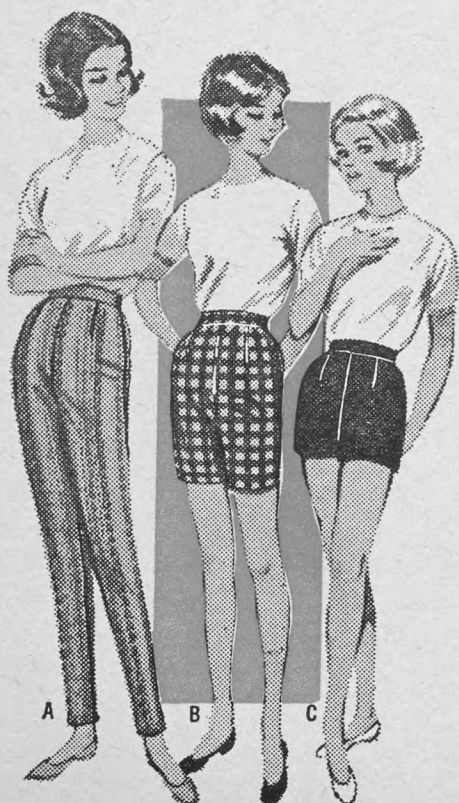
No. 9771. Sew a sun-top, full-skirted dress with or without eyelet trim, or with a high shallow boat neckline and shoulder ties. Young Jr. 9, 11, 13; Teen 10, 12, 14, 16. Pattern price 50¢.



No. 9762. Flatter yourself with fashion's sideswept button closing. Trim with contrasting braid if desired. Miss sizes 12, 14, 16, 18. Pattern price 60¢.



No. 9758. Make a quick 'n easy scoop-neck dress with large patch pockets for daily wear; add braid trim for a dressier version. Miss sizes 12, 14, 16, 18; price 60¢.



No. 9779. This pattern for slim slacks, Jamaica shorts, and short shorts features proportion-fitting for Tall (5'9" and over), Medium (5'4" to 5'8"), and Short (5'3" and under). Order by waist measure and height. Jr. sizes 23½", 24½", 25½"; Miss 25", 26", 27", 28", 30". Pattern price 50¢.

## The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,  
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Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

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# The Country Boy and Girl

SHARON PETERSON, 13-year-old Gunn, Alta., high school student, is a busy girl these days. In grade 10, she's secretary of Rich Valley High School students' union. She studies music and will take her grade 9 piano and grade 3 theory exams this year. She has competed in several essay competitions and for fun, writes stories about her pet kitten. Here's the second of Sharon's stories to appear in *The Country Guide*.—THE EDITORS.



## Pussy Cat Hospital

by SHARON PETERSON

IT was a beautiful day. The green grass blended with the deep blue of the sky and the far-off tinkle of a sheep bell seemed to harmonize with the musical trickle of the brook. Behind a large tuft of grass a pair of yellow eyes gleamed. A furry body lay low, crouched ready to spring. His tail swayed dangerously.

Suddenly he sprang, like a flash of light, only to find that the crafty grasshopper he was chasing was now perched on another blade of grass eyeing him with annoyance. The kitten decided he was tired of the game and he resumed his purring as he wended his way through the pasture.

The kitten had named himself Mr. Wigglesworth because he thought it sounded impressive. He was a most charming creature. His long, glossy fur was the color of coffee with plenty of cream and his big, round eyes were amber in color. He had a little nose the color of strawberry ice cream and paws that felt like velvet. His proudest possessions were his extremely long, white whiskers and his chubby cheeks.



Mr. Wigglesworth paused as he thought of the big problem he had to solve. His cousin, Jasbo, had been injured in an accident. Everyone knew that he wouldn't have died if he'd had hospital care. Somehow, some way, Mr. Wigglesworth had to find a way to build a hospital so that other pussies would not suffer the same fate.

Mr. Wigglesworth knew that the famous, millionaire pussy cat, Sir Rolli Kent, was the only cat who had enough money to finance the project. Now he was on his way to discuss the matter with him.

Arriving at the side entrance of Sir Rolli Kent's white mansion, Mr. Wigglesworth sat down. He tilted his head appealingly, tried to erase most of the humor from his eyes, and began to mew in a pitiful, minor key. In no time at all, he was scooped up and hugged amid 'ohs'

and 'ahs' from the Kent household. After he was given a saucer of cream and a generous slice of liver, he was admitted into the lounge where Sir Rolli Kent was resting on his silken cushions.

Mr. Wigglesworth tried to make Sir Rolli Kent understand the need for a hospital. The wealthy cat seemed to approve the idea but he shrugged it off as if to say there would be plenty of time later. Thus, the building of the hospital was put off to another time.

A tear trickled down Mr. Wigglesworth's fat cheek. And when the servants noticed how sad he was, they decided to cheer him by permitting him to go with Sir Rolli Kent on the wealthy cat's afternoon drive in the long, white Cadillac. For a short time, Mr. Wigglesworth completely forgot about the hospital. He watched with interest as the servants brushed Sir Rolli Kent's long, white fur and carefully tied a beautiful crimson ribbon about his neck. When one of the servants picked Mr. Wigglesworth up and tied a lovely turquoise ribbon about his neck, the kitten purred his special double purr for them.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH sat on the back seat near Sir Rolli Kent. The chauffeur, dressed in a fine white and red uniform, started the motor and they were on their way! The first thing the kitten noticed was the chauffeur's shiny, bald head. It was a very curious object to him so he climbed up to get a better look at it. Suddenly the Cadillac hit a bump and Mr. Wigglesworth was jarred out of his position. He tumbled over the seat and fell on the chauffeur's lap. The chauffeur was so startled that he drove right through a red light!

As he picked himself up he heard a shrill whistle. A policeman hurried up to the car and gave the chauffeur a ticket. Such a thing was unheard of in the Kent household! Soon the local newspapers were filled with such headlines as "Kent Car goes through Traffic Light." This publicity was not good for Sir Rolli Kent's reputation.

The next time he went to visit Sir Rolli Kent, things were different. No one hugged him and he wasn't given cream and liver. In fact, the servants refused to come near him.

Poor Mr. Wigglesworth was heartbroken. He left the mansion sadly, vowing he'd never return. Into the busy street he ran, blinded with tears. Suddenly a big car lurched upon him! There was a screech of brakes but it was too late.

One hour later, his unconscious little body was found. He was alive but his condition was serious. Everyone was filled with remorse.

The famous Dr. M. M. Monaco, P.C.D., was flown from New York to try to save the kitten's life. Still Mr. Wigglesworth's condition did not improve. Forty-eight grieving hours passed. The kitten remained unconscious. The doctors said there was little hope for his recovery, unless he was given hospital care.

The little boys and girls, who played with Mr. Wigglesworth before the tragic accident, sent him flowers. Hundreds of sympathy cards arrived. But Mr. Wigglesworth knew nothing of this. He was still unconscious.

Outside the mansion, activity mounted daily. At last, one day some time later, he opened his eyes and lifted his head weakly. To his astonishment, he was lying in a neat, white animal hospital!

When Sir Rolli Kent realized how urgently Mr. Wigglesworth needed hospital care, he had immediately arranged to build a hospital. Once the hospital was built, doctors had

performed an operation on Mr. Wigglesworth. The operation was successful!

Soon Mr. Wigglesworth was well enough to leave the hospital. It was then that the kitten received his greatest surprise! For there, on the hospital door, in gold letters, were the words: "Honorary President: Mr. Wigglesworth."

Mr. Wigglesworth had never been so happy in all his life. ✓

## Contest Winners

We have had a most difficult time to decide the winners in our poetry contest for country boys and girls. But at last we can announce the following winners:

1. Shirley Lunden, age 11, Bonanza, Alta.
2. Mabel Peters, age 12, Middle Sackville, N.B.
3. William Haygarth, age 10, Estevan, Sask.

Ten-year-olds Glenn Soloy, of Estevan, Sask., Billie Roberts, of Gunn, Alta., and Bert Schnell, who gave his address as Brunskill School, received honorable mention.

The winning poems will appear in next month's issue of *The Country Guide*. Our congratulations to the winners whose prizes will be mailed immediately and our thanks to all of you who tried.—The Editors. ✓

## Young People

### Teen-age Lifeguard

by ISABEL H. REEKIE

WHEN 19-year-old Janet Anderson of Vernon, B.C., is asked to name her favorite sports, she promptly replies: "Swimming and water sports." And because she was born in the warm lakeland district of the North Okanagan Valley she has had ample opportunity for both.

During her teens she helped to safeguard the lives of swimmers, most of them children, who attended swimming classes at Kalamalka Beach near Vernon. She actually rescued a small boy who had jumped off a float and struck his head. The same year she hauled two other boys to safety, when they got beyond their depth.

Two years ago Janet topped a class of 60 men and women, whose ages ranged from teens to middle age, in the lifeguard and practical swimming course at Kelowna. In final examinations in practical swimming she tied with a physical education instructor from Royal Roads, the naval college in Victoria. Last summer, a qualified lifeguard and swimming instructor, she became the first lifeguard engaged for Kalamalka Beach.

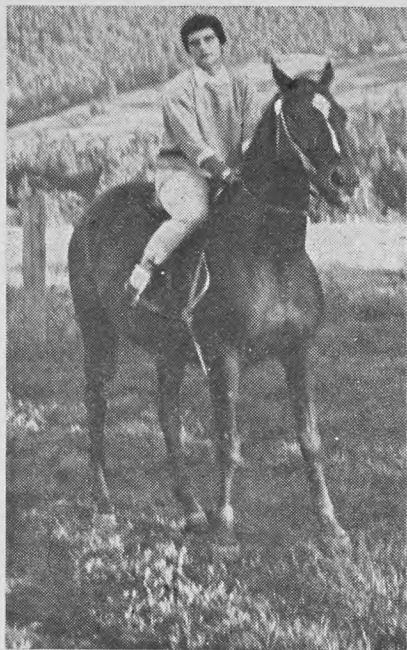
Janet's home is a small ranch in the Coldstream Valley, about 2 miles from beautiful Lake Kalamalka, the lake of a thousand colors. There Janet learned to swim.

She became interested in water safety when she was in the primary grades and a member of Junior Red Cross. At 13 she qualified for a certificate in senior swimming and also earned the Red Cross Bronze Medallion and bar for her knowledge of water safety rules.

"Along with swimming skills," Janet points out, "everyone should observe water safety rules not only in still water, but in choppy water and surf." And Janet says, "Everyone who swims should know how to tread water or stay afloat."

She believes that one of the biggest problems in learning to swim is to lose one's fear of the water. Having done this, she urges young folks to observe these simple rules: (1) Never swim alone; (2) don't swim in the dark; (3) swim parallel to the shore, rather than outward; (4) change your stroke or float if you feel tired. "And whatever you do, don't panic." And she believes





Wooded slopes and cultivated fields welcome visitors to Janet's valley.

it is an excellent idea to learn to swim long distances.

In Janet's opinion, the majority of water safety rules are simple, common sense rules. Boats should never be overloaded, and boaters should always wear life belts. Jumping from the side of a boat is dangerous, for rudders often have keen edges and lighter craft may overturn. Janet warns "Scooping up sand and throwing it in someone's face can be dangerous fun. So is pushing someone from a pier into the water.

"A lot of trouble on the beach," according to this teen-ager, "comes

from the foolish habit of throwing bottles in the water. Every summer we take a number of children with cut feet to the doctor in Vernon." She has found that children don't cause the most trouble at the beach. "Young people between the ages of 18 and 24 do."

NEXT to swimming and water sports, Janet likes riding. She learned to ride at an early age and, for the past 4 years, she's had her own mount, Red, a registered race horse. Red once ran in the big races in Vancouver, the Pacific Coast League, Edmonton and Calgary.

When she's home, Janet helps to care for the cows and calves. She knows what it means to help fix fences in summer and keep the ice off the water trough in winter. And she has often ridden the range on her uncle's Swan Lake Stock Farm.

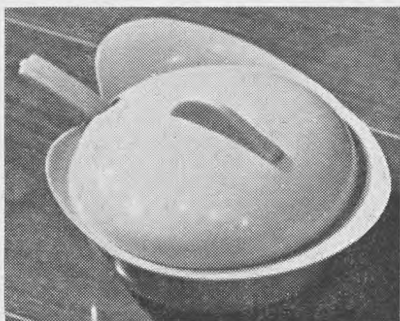
She's equally interested in housework and sewing. Home economics was one of her favorite subjects in school and she hopes eventually to specialize in it, along with physical education.

Her plans also include a teacher's training course at the University of British Columbia. And when she achieves her ambition to become a teacher, she plans to teach in a rural district.

"It's country life for me," says the young lady who was Vernon's teenage lifeguard. "I wouldn't be happy anywhere else. And, during holidays for the next few years, likely as not, I'll be lifeguarding at Kalamalka Beach." V

## \*\*\*\*\* It's New \*\*\*\*\*

New palette-shaped jam and marmalade dishes of plastic are non-breakable, stain-resistant and come in blue, yellow, pink and turquoise. (Wallace Silversmiths (Canada) Ltd., Plastics Division) (H-27) V



This chair of a Trendholm furniture group in Danish design is covered in a new vinyl upholstery fabric which can be wiped off with a damp cloth. It comes in a petit-point design in a 12-color range. (Fry and Blackhall Ltd.) (H-28) V



Write to It's New, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item (such as H-54) for information about articles mentioned in this column. V

## "Hurry, Doctor... Joe's Hurt!"



He's pinned under the tractor... another accident victim. The Ontario Farm Accident Survey reveals that in one year more than 500 tractor accidents resulted in 29 fatalities and 21 permanent injuries to Ontario farm families. Most of them were caused by carelessness. Don't try to hurry... and don't take chances.

Help prevent farm accidents.  
Support your local Farm Safety Council.

Sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in support of the

**FARM SAFETY COUNCIL OF ONTARIO**

DR. C. D. GRAHAM  
Deputy Minister

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW  
Minister



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### OFA HOLDS SPECIAL MAY MEETING

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture, at a special members meeting in May, resolved to ask the Government that any impending legislation should in no way adversely affect the continued use and movement of farm tractors and wagons on highways. The meeting, mindful of the responsibility farmers have to observe safety measures, requested

the Minister of Transport to distribute rules for safe operation of farm equipment on all types of roads:

In the field of education members resolved to:

- Publicize opportunities and facilities available to farm people to further their education along vocational training lines.

- Send Federation representatives to the Ontario Conference for Edu-

cation, and the Conference on Rural Adult Education to be held at Guelph in June.

The OFA agreed to support the Poultry Producers' Association requests for amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act, the setting up of a national poultry committee within the CFA, and the distribution of information on the egg marketing plan likely to be placed before producers this year.

The organization endorsed resolutions supporting the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Bill before the Federal House of Com-

mons, and requesting that the rates between urban and rural users for Ontario Hydro services be made more equitable to farmers. V

### NFU HEAD

#### COMMENDS MINISTER AND CWB

National Farmers' Union president, A. P. Gleave, extended congratulations to Agriculture Minister Hamilton and the Canadian Wheat Board on the sale of 187 million bu. of wheat and 47 million bu. of barley to China over the next 2½ years.

"We of the farm unions have always contended that one of the main answers to the western farmers' problems is the opening of new markets," Mr. Gleave said. "Even if the present sale to China is made possible by the unfortunate occurrence of drought and resulting famine in that country, and therefore may be considered temporary, it gives ground for hope for improved trade relations in the future. It may well be that China and other rice-consuming countries will turn more to wheat as a staple food."

Mr. Gleave also thought it was encouraging to hear that Mr. Hamilton is seeking other goods for export to China which could be shipped as deck cargoes, and that the Minister is trying to promote 2-way trade. "This approach will not only improve trade relations, but should contribute to the preservation of peace," he said. V

### CFA PROTESTS

#### HIGH COST OF DRUGS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has presented a submission to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in connection with its enquiry into the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs.

After studying the report of the Commission's Investigation and Research Branch, the Federation claims it is "impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that, in fact, the consumer is being vastly overcharged for most of the ethical drugs which he purchases."

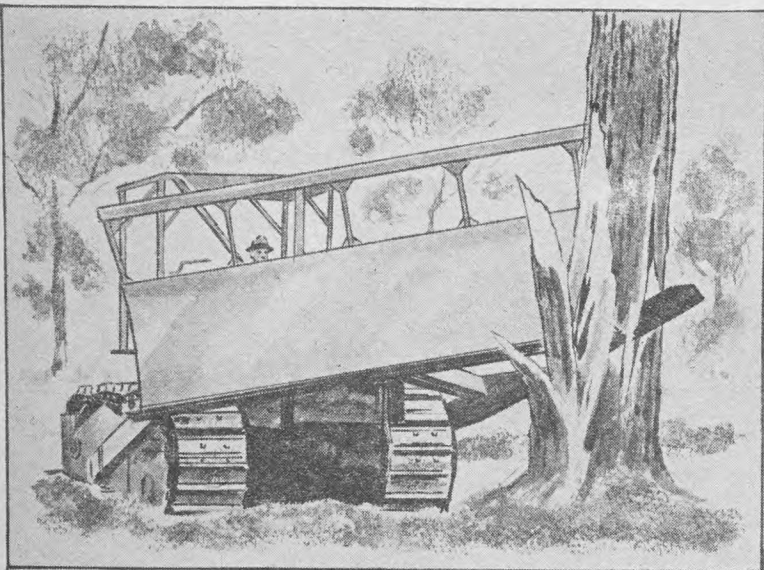
The drug industry explains and justifies this situation on the grounds that (1) it assures the public of receiving products of the highest standards of quality and purity, and (2) it carries on research services and programs which are of immense value to the public.

The CFA questions both these reasons for excessively high drug costs. As far as protection to the consumer is concerned, the CFA argues that this should be the responsibility of the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare. "We cannot believe," the submission states, "that in order to get drugs of purity and high quality, we must submit year after year to altogether excessive charges. . . ." In the case of the research services supplied by the industry, the CFA simply points out that Canadian drug companies do not greatly add to the volume of fundamental research conducted in this country, and that Canadians, therefore, have little or no stake in perpetuating the present exploitative

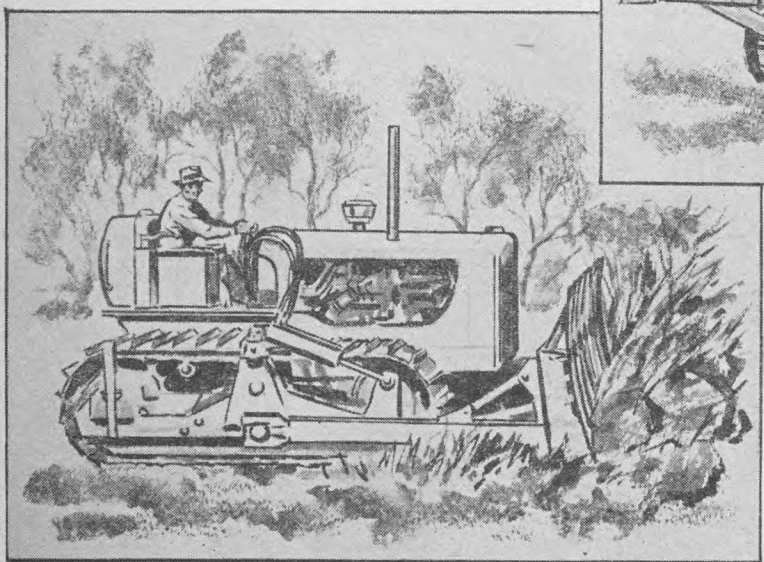
(Please turn to page 54)

YOUR CATERPILLAR DEALER HAS THE BEST SELECTION OF

# Tools for Land Improvement

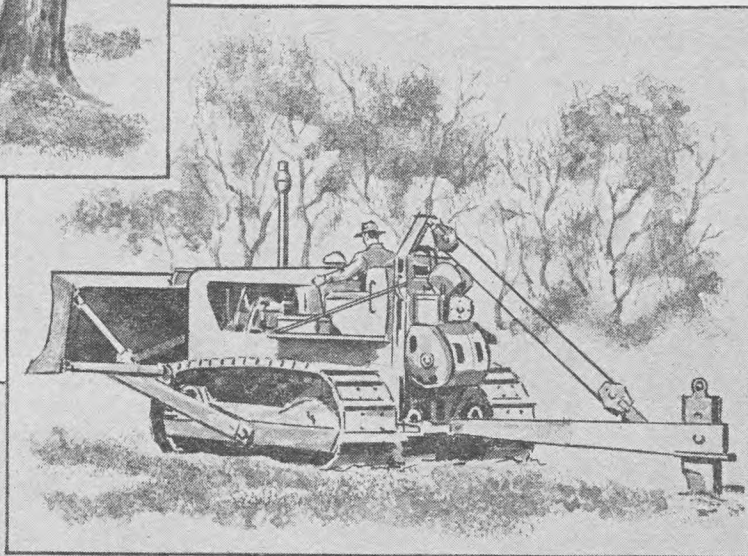


The K/G Clearing Blade is quick — it splinters the trees, then slices the stumps at ground level or below.



Or, a Cat Diesel Tractor with Bulldozer and Pull Stumper can remove the entire tree, after cutting its lateral roots.

Now, the cleared land is raked to remove rocks, brush and roots from the soil.



# CATERPILLAR

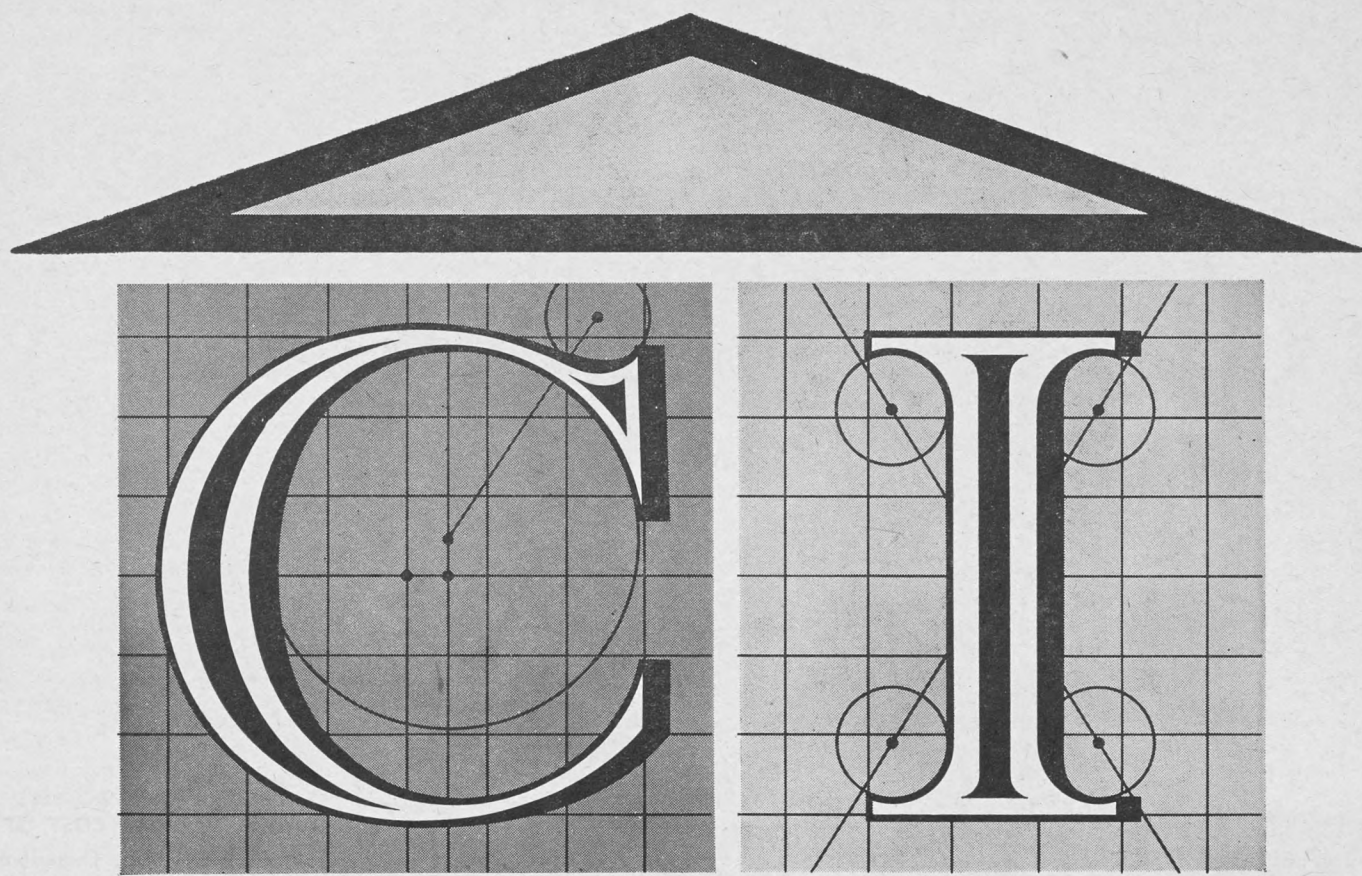
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(Continued from page 52)

distribution arrangements in the industry on this ground.

The Federation recommended that the Commission hold hearings across the country so that all persons and groups with an interest in the enquiry will have an opportunity of presenting their views.

The CFA made the following additional recommendations in the light of the findings of the Commission's Investigation and Research Branch:

- Medical practitioners should be required by law to prescribe drugs in no other way than by generic description.
- The Commission should determine whether or not the Food and Drug Directorate is able to adequately protect the consumer against impure and poor quality drugs.
- Drugs and the processes of their manufacture should be made unpatentable in Canada.
- Trademarks should not be granted for any drug or mixture that can be purchased only by prescription.
- Federal and provincial governments should not place any reliance upon the research contributions made by drug companies, nor give any credence to their insistence that such research contributions justify the high level of prices for drugs.
- Money spent on advertising and promotion should be drastically reduced, because they are of little or no benefit to the consumer.

• Canada should have an objective, critical publication which lists, reviews and appraises new drugs for the use of medical doctors, and that such a publication should be provided at public expense. ✓



Hi Folks:

If you think medical science has come a long way you should take a look at how the germs are doing. They're thriving. For every new wonder drug developed, the germs have come out with a fine new strain that can lap the stuff up like it was soda pop.

Take mastitis for instance, that pesky handmaiden of the mechanical milker. When it first started to bother us badly, mastitis was mostly "strepto" type germs. Then along came penicillin and the strepto gang began to find things tough going. Did they give up the fight—no siree! They just tossed the ball to a new bunch, the "staphlo" bugs. This "staph," as everybody calls it now, has become quite a problem on some farms. I'll bet every one of you could name at least one farmer who is plagued with it. In fact, a similar type of germ is making many hospitals mighty unhealthy places to get stuck in.

Of course, you can't blame all this on the dairy farmer. Whenever a powerful new drug comes out, it's only natural for germs to try to develop immunity to it. That's how nature operates—survival of the fittest. And we sure have some mighty fit germs floating around.

Trouble is, some of us are giving these germs a lot more help than need be by shipping milk that's chuck full of antibiotics. Whenever you try to control mastitis in your herd by merely shooting great doses of penicillin into the udders, you're making it harder for a doctor to cure some kid who's come down with a serious infection. The kid's been on a steady diet of the drug so long his medicine is useless to him.

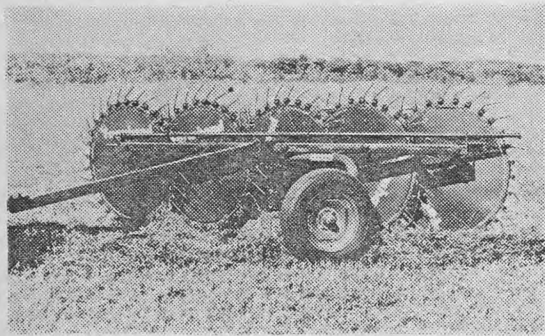
I even heard how some farmers (not in this valley I hope) toss a hefty slug of penicillin into each milk can to keep the bacteria count down. They make a higher grade that way. Any milk producer who'd do a thing like that should be fried in yellow margarine.

When you have mastitis troubles, don't leave it to drugs to do the whole job. You can help a lot with proper sanitation and good management. If your province has a mastitis control program, sign up for it. If there's no such program, tackle your Agricultural Minister about getting one started. I don't think anybody would want to see a lot of unnecessary sickness if a bit of extra care could prevent it.

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

## Hay with Farmhand . . .

# You profit three big ways!



**FARMHAND'S FAMOUS M-5** wheel rake slashes costs by raking more hay, more efficiently. Independently mounted raking wheels hug terrain, allowing spring steel teeth to rake hillsides, ditches, borders clean. Gentle action and short hay travel reduce leaf shatter. M-5 needs no PTO, gears, pulleys. **LOW COST MODEL 25** Wheel Rake gives fast, clean raking. Priced below other rakes.



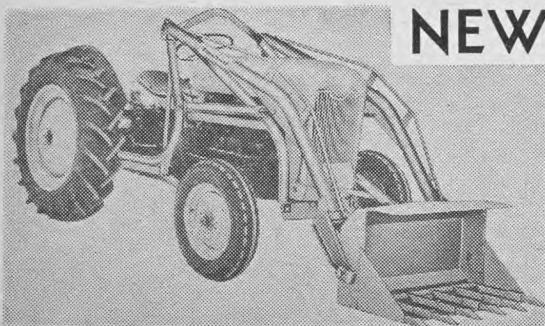
**CUT HAYING COST IN HALF** by sweeping and stacking with Farmhand's F-10 Loader. Biggest, toughest loader built, the F-10 has 27-ft. reach, 3,500-lb. lift and huge 12-ft. Hay Basket. Sweeps windrows clean at 12 to 15 mph. Stacks hay gently. Versatile F-10 has 11 quick-hitch attachments.

Lower haying cost . . . higher hay  
quality . . . bigger yield per acre



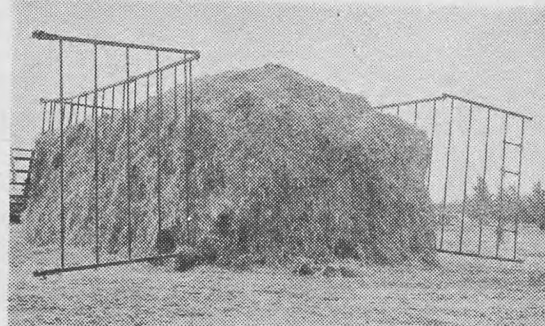
**HARVEST A BETTER CROP** with a Farmhand-Owatonna Model 80 Swather. Full flotation cutting platform follows ground contour . . . chrome-sickle sections shear toughest crops. Gets all grain, soybeans, hay . . . lays fast-curing tunnel-type windrow.

**NEW FARMHAND MODEL F-96** Hay Conditioner crushes stems without clipping leaves. Adjustable for all hay. Two PTO-driven rollers. Makes better hay at lower cost . . . with less upkeep.



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